ong the patient jackass of the South-the frighten-

uch an event, and, lo! tell it not in Gath, so altered have matters become, that some of the northern citi-zens have absolutely—bona fide—petitioned for a re-

peal of the Union, if the South will continue longer to insist in yoking them to the car of slavery. This, of course, has created a wonderful hubbub.

The lion of America-John Quincy Adams-he, the great depositary of American political liberty-has been attempted to be bearded and browbeat by sun-

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dorer;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernost.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isnac Stearns, Norton;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—Jusinh Hayward, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Loodi;—Jusinh V. Marshall, Dorehester and cicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isnac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Borcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertwar,—E. Bird, Taunton;—B. Freuman, Erewster;—R. F. Walleut, Dennis — George O. Hurmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Andower;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

provided he is a male-provided he is white. Now he appealed to the members from the State of Virginis to say what is to be the end of this revolutionginia to say what is to be the end of this revolutionary movement.

He called on them to tell him why a man whose skin was not white—snow white—but who performed all the duties of a good citizen, a good husband, good father, and kind neighbor—why such a man as the one who was buried yesterday, should not be entitled to a vote, as well as the white man. That man (the late William Costin,) though he was not white, was as much respected as any man in the District: and the large concourse of citizens that nttrict; and the large concourse of citizens that attended his remains to the grave—as well white as black—was an evidence of the manner in which he was estimated by the citizens of Washington. Now,

tent, he did not see but they must ransack the pris-ons, and bring in every convict, bring in every idiot,

why should such a man as that be excluded from the elective franchise, when you admit the vilest individuals of the white race to exercise it Mr. A. repeated that he had resisted this move-ment from the beginning. He went, himself, to the chairman of the committee this morning, after the vote had been taken on the amendment vesterdayno quorum voting—and solicited of him to pass this bill over; entreating him not to bring it forward with that odious feature in it, to act as a firebrand in the House. He had voted against it in every shape, after seeing that it contained that detestable principle. He had voted to lay it on the table, in order to get rid of the discussion; but, that motion failing, he considered the discussion was forced on nim, and he called on gentlemen not to settle it by the previous question. He called on them all to say what were to be the consequences if this prin-ciple was once indroduced. You are to exclude rom the elective franchise hundreds of respectable itizens, because their skins do not happen to be white. If gentlemen would agree to strike out the word 'white,' they would get rid of a question which, word white, they wont get ris of a question which, he thought, must go with it, and which, in the end, would bring up a judicial inquiry. He would ask gentlemen what was a white man. Was it the mere color of the skin which constituted the white man? Why, if that was the criterion, there were twenty ers of that ffouse who were not white men. the piedged numself to bring forward a hundred respectable colored men of this city with complexions whiter than those of twenty members of the House. Now, suppose this bill should be passed, the House refusing to strike out that clause; and one of these gentlemen should be not be refused. He pledged himself to bring forward a hundred rerefusing to strike out that clause; and one of these gentlemen should go to the polls; the judges might refuse his vote, alleging that he was not a white man. On the other hand, one of these quadroons (who were not, according to the conceptions of some gentlemen there, white men)might go to the polls, and be also refused, for the same reason. In either of the above cases, a judicial inquiry might arise, and it would be for the court to say which were, in the meaning of the law, white men. Mr. A. here refermeaning of the law, white men. Mr. A. here referred to the different shades of the negro race—such as mulattoes, dark mulattoes, bright mulattoes, quad-roons, &c., but the reporter has not time to give this

portion of his remarks. Driving of his remarks.

Under the provisions of the Constitution of his native Commonwealth, color was not the standard by which it is judged whether a human being possesses the rights of man. He had constituents black as Ethiopians, and as respectable as any he had. His friend and colleague who lately sat be-hind him, and who had to his great sorrow resigned his seat, [Mr. Winthrop] had hundreds of African negroes for his constituents; and he depended upon their votes, as he did upon his white constituents. Throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. there was no distinction of color for the enjoyment of equal rights. Colored men were capable elected to the State Legislature; and one was cted from one of their towns, though the election

had been afterwards vacated.

He was claiming for the free colored citizens of Alexandria nothing more than was accorded to their race in his native Commonwealth; and he hoped that he should have the votes of all his colleagues

to sustain him.

Why should the tincture upon the skin deprive a man of those rights which gentlemen insisted upon giving to the vilest criminals, and to men incapable, by their understanding and common guish between right and wrong? Mr. A., given suffrage to that extent to the people of Alexandria. And with what consistency can you refuse to colored citizens, who pay their taxes, and refuse to colored citizens, who pay their taxes, and who are ready to (and perhaps many of them have) shed their blood in defence of the country? Tell us, said Mr. A., why it is that you insist upon giving this privilege to the worst of your own color, while you refuse it to the best of those who have a portion of the blood of another race? As to that sacred principle proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, am which, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happing -as to that sacred principle, he subscribed to it in the fullest extent: and he would ask the gentleman from Tennessee, upon what other principle

d his amendment? Did he suppose that, if the principle of universal suffrage was introduced, he could confine it to the color of the skin, and that it could be limited to the color of the skin, and that it could be limited to the Anglo-Saxon race? Did he suppose he could escape from that question, here or elsewhere? No: it was part and parcel of that same great principle, applicable to men of every shade of color on this carth. As to the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, he had objected to it, because it was unreasonable in itself, and extended this principle of universal suffices for honoral what it cought to go

reasonable in itself, and extended this principle of universal suffrage far beyond what it ought to go—
Mr. Underwood here appealed to the gentleman from Massachusetts to forego his remarks, and suffer the other business of the District to be attended to.

the other business of the District to be attended to. He suggested to the gentleman, and to the House, to let this bill be laid over informally; and then go into committee of the whole, and pass on the other bills. The gentleman could, then, finish his remarks

[Cries of 'No, no.']
Mr. U. said he made this proposition in the hope would be acceded to; otherwise, it was manifest

it would be acceded to; otherwise, it was mannest that the whole day was lost.

Mr. Adams replied, that he would be perfectly satisfied to let the question be taken with what he had said, provided the yeas and nays were given him on his motion. He did not desire to call for the previous question, though he wished to hear from the gentleman from Virginia and Tennessee what they think as to carrying out the principle that has been introduced into the bill, and what they think of the effect it will have in their States.

The Mobile Herald of the 13th ult, states that the negroes concerned in the murder of the late Walter R. English, were hung a day or two before, without trial. TMAR-WITHOUT TRIAL!!

SELECTIONS.

Rhode Island --- The Abolition Plot. From the National A. S Standard. We have reason to believe that the harrid aboli-

tion plot in Rhode Island has been formed within the last ten days. We are satisfied that the great mass of the suffere party the consciputions and

tion plot in R'node Island has been formed within the last ten days. We are satisfied that the great mass of the suffrage party, the conscientions and parceably disposed citizens, have not consented to nor will they in any wise encorrage the nefarious salper samples part in unaduration in scheme. The conspiracy is header by a batch of familiar and parceably disposed citizens, have not consented to nor will they in any wise encorrage the nefarious salper samples cannot elect their samples and the votes of familiar lack Cades, while have nothing on earth to lose (but their heade) and would gain (if they could) every thing of value belonging to others.

No one who has been a caim observer of the time for the last two years, could full to see that the union, has got now to that you have possible to the set the days.

The constitution of slavery, begins with the most cheering parcease we have all the elements of success at our command—harmony in council; zeel, and determination of purpose; a generous spirit of self-sacrifice for the interests of freedom; confidence in each other; and to crown all, the ability to the set that two years, could full to see that the vist body of abolitionists scattered throughout the Union, have been meditating a simultaneous and particles. the Union, have been meditating a simultaneous and grand assent upon the established institutions of the country. The permitions doctrines which were at thest circulated cludest includes included in the paye recently been resourced.

ings were held and resolutions of the most treasonable nature possed by them all. Some of them went so far as to threaten to drive by physical force, the southern members from the Capitol.

Some of them went to drive by physical force, the southern members from the Capitol. But these were only threats, though made with a known those measures to the country, and to call

moral sense of the people against it; and the circulation of tracts and periodicals. That these have and the suicidal policy pursued by the different actions, they believed that the time to strike a blow for human rights' was close at hand. But yet amid all the jarring contentions in the House, it seemed that the utter detestation entertained by all parties for the disorganizing and destructive doctrines of the fanatics, would continue to doom them to disappointment, or at least hold them long in suspense.

At last, fortune seemed to favor them. The troubles in Rhode Island assumed a serious aspect. They waited patiently to see if there were any hold. other modes of action of a correspondent nature, form the series, which the Executive Committee are anxious to place in immediate operation, over the

of suffrage, but not for the right to murder, born and pillage.

A word of the churacter of agents. As a general rule, they will be expected to collect an amount in donations and subscriptions, equal to their own salaries and expenses. There are some districts of head or rear—we don't remember which—of an armed band of men—men they were, but the citizens aver that most of them were never seen in Providence before. Their leader, with his suit, sy, proposing to incorsal suffrage into the
dria; and still more
in in the Democratic
sual, the hoary incenin not omit the opporinton torch; and, acit of the State were seized by the insurgents,
and orders were issued to make an attack on the arsmall.

We commend to every person who is friendly to then, at a concerted signal, throw up the black flag of insurrection, and PROCLAIM THE LAWS EXTINCT. the abolition of slavery, to gird on the strength of principle, and come up, speedily, in aid of our great purpose. Let there be no waiting for each other; but prompt action in each, and it will necessarily be simultaneous. The public sentiment of the nation is alive, and sensitive to impression from the prin-

of truth and error, of the serious and me indicates of politics and anti-politics, of fighting and non resistance, of religion and irreligion, strangely jumbled together.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
J. S. GIBBONS, Chairman.

merican slavery, entitled 'The Duty of the Free States-Second Part.

Liberty of speech has been secured to us by an

Slavery in America.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1842.

subjected to censure for expressing his conviction in racterize them-freedom and slavery. The North, mest style, is a stretch of power, an excess of tyratny, which would have been pronounced impossible a few years since. This is to invade liberty in her holiest place, her last refuge. It was not the eyes—to query which has most to lose, in case of sible a few years since. This is to invade liberty in her holiest place, her last refuge. It was not the individual who was wronged, but the constituents in whose name he spoke; the State from which he came; the whole nation, who can only be heard through it recesses. through its representatives,

This act stands alone, we conceive, in representa-tive bodies. I have inquired and cannot learn, that the English Parliament, component as it declares tself, ever offered this outrage to free lon, this insult to the people. Until this moment, the liberty—has such to the people. Until this moment, the liberty of speech in Congress has been held so sacred, that the Representative in debate has been left to viotate without reproof good manners and the decentive of social life; to bring dishonor on himself and in which they endured abundant castigation from the second control of the second control his country, by coarseness and ribaldry; to consume hour after hour, perhaps the day, in declarations which have owed their inspiration less to wisdom than to wine. During this very session, we have witnessed the spectacle of members of the House of Representatives denouncing and insulting the President of the United States, a co-ordinate power of the government, and entitled to peculiar power of the government, and entitled to peculiar stand made by Mr. Adams; attacked as he was; arrespect, as enabodying and representing the nation to foreign countries; and this indecorum has been submitted to, lest the freedom of speech in that nothing for it—not he! Strong in moral power, in-thanber should be encrotched on. But because a Representative of high character has thought fit to like a rock of adamsnt—his face as a flint—and so Representative of high character has thought fit to express in the most unexciting style, his deliberate convictions on a solemn question which threatens the country with war, he has been subjected to the indignity of a public rebuke. And why is he selected above all others for punishment? Because he has so interpreted the Constitution, as to deny both the right and the obligation of the government to protect slavery beyond the limit of the United States. For this sound exposition of the national charter, he is denied an immunity extended to the brawler and traducer. Can a precedent more fittal to freedom be conceived? Where is this tyranny to stop? Is there any doctrine, any construction of stop? Is there any doctrine, any construction of the rights of his constituents, that may chance to be unpopular, for which a Representative may not incur this public rebuke? Is the tameness of the free States under this usurpation, the way to suppress it? If even in Congress, anonomilar truth may not be spaken, what their broad stamp of approbation on his congress, anonomilar truth may not be spaken. Congress appopular truth may not be spoken, what pledge have we that it may be uttered any where else? A blow has been struck at freedom of speech in all its forms; and in regard to no other right should we be so jealous as in regard to this. As long as we retain this, we retain the means of defeating a long other right; of repliers sing all wrongs.

should we be so jealous as in regard to this. As long as we retain this, we retain the means of defeading all our other rights, of redressing all wrongs. Take this away, and we have no redress but in force.

By the Constitution, each house of Congress has power to punish a member for disorderly behavior. In England, too, members may be panished for 'contempt of the house.' But in these cases, it is not intended to lay the least restraint on the discussion of public measures. In these cases, the screeness of the contrary, the individual is pinnished for insulting the representative character is not violated. On the contrary, the individual is pinnished for insulting the representative holy, the house from disorders, which would infring its privilege of free discussion, that this power over its members is chiefly required. The act of panishing a member for speaking him him on general topies, on the principles of the contrary to the other. What right may not be-invaded next? If the freedom of the press, if the right of worshipping God, shall be thought to come in conflict with slavery, what reson have we to hope that these, or any other of our liberties, will escape violation? Nothing is more common in life than to see men, who are accustomed to one outrage on rights, emboldened to maintain this by others and more flagrant. This experience of the usurpations of the slave power should teach us to avoid all contact with it, to exclude it.

this root of bitterness in our government, we must blustering—in their career of agitation—and their expect distracted public councils; we must witness livery passions in the place of wise deliberations. be scaled for the American slave. The different sections of the country will become

ostile camps.

It is painful to advert to the style of debate which the subject of slavery almost always excites in Congress, because it can hardly be spoken of without stirring up unpleasant feeling. On this subject the fiery temperament of the South disdains control. The North, it is true, has the comfort of knowing, that it is better to be insulted than to insult; and Tennessee, offered an amendment for the extension et it is a position not very favorable to the temper of the right of suffrage to all white male citizens. or to self-respect, to be compelled to listen to such language as northern men hear on the floor of Con-The consequences are ine itable. Forbearance has limits; and reproach awakens reaction. Already, a venerable representative from a free State, whose moral courage, in union with his great powers, places him at the head of the public timen of the country, has presented a front of stern opposition to the violence of the South. We thank him for his magnanimity. It is, perhaps, the greatest public service ever rendered in Congress to the North; for no man serves his country like him who exalts its spirit. Still we must allow, that the example of this illustrious statesman has not tended to hear the wounds of the nation; and as friends of the Union, we must earnestly desire to banish from our public councils the irritating subject, which has given birth to the conflicts in which he has borne so distinguished a part. No remedy short of this will ce has limits; and reproach awakens reaction, tions to strike out the word istinguished a part. No remedy short of this will need the evil, nor can the reasely be applied too addenly. The breach is widening every day. The State of this Union—he would not say a more discontinuous of the control of the cont unwillingness of the North to participate in slavery grows stronger every day. The love of the Union has suppressed as yet the free atterance of this feeling; but the restraints of prudence are continually was at this moment in that same situation of convuling; but the restraints of prudence are continually was at this moment in that same situation of convuigiving way. Slavery will not much loager have the floor of the Senate to itself, or rule the House with an iron hand. Freedom will find toagues there. The open advocates of human rights, as yet a small, this idea of universal suffage, that State owed it that The open advocates of human rights, as yet a small, heroic band, will spring up as a host. Is it not the part of wisdom to put an end to these deadly feuds? Is the Union to become a name? Is its chief good, concord, to be given up in despair? And most not concord the despaired of as long as slavery shall enter into the discussions of Congress? The dissentiation of the control to the discussions of Congress? The dissentiation of the control to the discussions of Congress? The dissentiation of the town of Alexandria, to be disposed of, without bringing this firebrand into the House.—he without bringing this firebrand into the House.—he will be a controlled the control of the sions growing out of slavery throw a fearful uncertainty over the fortunes of this country. Let us end them at once by dissolving wholly the connection between slavery and our national concerns.

* John Quincy Adams.

From the Nenagh (Irish) Guardian.

Slavery in America.

* Slavery in America.

Scharter of the town of Alexandria, to be disposed of, without bringing this firebrand into the House,—he (Mr. A.) was not prepared to have said one word on the subject: he would not have introduced his motion. But it was that gentleman's pleasure to introduce it; and as he and his friends had thought proper to resist every effort to arrest the discussion, which had been manifested by several attempts to lay the bill on the table, and manifested, also, by the proper to resist the discussion, which had been manifested by several attempts to lay the properties of the gentleman who introduced the bill.

The position of the vast North American Republic is at this moment intensely interesting. The free and slave States are rapidly coming into juxta-position on the great questions which respectively cha-

OL. XII.--NO. 24.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION. armous of American democracy. No. 1.

From the Boston Post. thelitim and Dissulution.

wement is becoming distinctly seat the head of this movement, and as com non now in antidrag their followers into on, and we therefore exa before he goes any aw organized. It canad the Union is the same arty in the last war. This were discussing to Union, the venerable a the Hartford Convenwould bring upon themselves ad attached to that body of

lve the Umon.
ushioned war republican,
ed in the Massachusetts up to be presented to the the war, and in 1824 the resolution to expunge that it was immoral and ce than one view, in com-

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That body relied a to effect the dissolua Hartfor I Convention adopt-Massachusetts legislature apof all apportionment of representwas elected Vice Presi-

s, in 1813, the republican isetts legislature voted an I by Banjunin Austin and ss, the republicans althe slive question by the enrobble language, touching the exclusive friends

of their country, who at icts-who endeavor to alter States, and instil the us of Britain, or the rav-It is impossible that the ads to our country should

setween the attempts to dissolve st war, and those now agitated and we find one of the very me inst the first movement to dissolve in his voice against the second. or man who loves his whole counlonger with a party thas identi-

as of democracy. No. II From the Washington Globe. Universal Suffrage.

opinion in the Democratic As usual, the hoary incenung his abolition torch; and, acpallated by the degrading admixsphere of their silk-curtainpeted salamus. They perer ex-

ogo, in their parlors, approach their dalanthropists though they be, others—they know would be thatly arms of death itself. cal abolitionism is not for them the poor white man of the free with his labor, the free negro comproaches; and to degrade him po-ally, by any and all means, has ever of that proud and unfeeling aristocits elevation in the poor white Why should be have a privilege He is no better, they say. Let, ned offspring receive the last eter-

Southern Decency.

S. House of Representatives. Mr. Arnold of Tennessee asked present the petition of Thomas frew Johnson, and 119 other citizens on. He said the petition was rather , and might serve to amuse fre. Some of the petitioners were He hoped the petition might be ing made, it was necessary to lay it rules of the House until another day.

red criminal as well as infamous. their brethren in the North and shelly unaccountable. But from it

at Congress may lose no time in

country. The pernicious doctrines which were at first circulated elaudestinely, have recently been promulgated openly, both on the floor of Congress, and through the columns of some forty newspapers. Chief among the abolition writers at Washington is a Mr. Joshua Leavitt, the editor and proprietor of the Emancipator, and correspondent of the New-York American, (R. M. T. H.) who is daily permitted to have a seat in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the side of the Speaker's chair. It was he who boldly launched his thunders against was he who boldly launched his thunders against the Constitutions of the southern States, and the rules of the House, when Mr. Giddings was censured, and when Mr. Adams presented the petition for a dissolution of the Worth. The strain was caught up by all the fanaties of the North. Meetings were held and resolutions of the most treasonable nature passed by them all. Some of them went

From the Madisonian.

southern members from the southern members f tive. From the frequent collisions of politicians, and the suicidal policy pursued by the different ac-

They waited patiently to see if there were any old spirits among the suffrage party, capable of putting I aw at defiance, and overturning civil institutions by brute force. When it was ascertained that some of the leaders were naturally fanatics, and abolitionists in principle, the plotters immediately put in operation their secret plans to prevent an amicable arrangement of the difficulty. They at once determined to solve the grand problem (the main lever of their contemplated marderous exploits) whether the laws of a State could be annulled, and trampled under foot by a reckless mob. It was also well to try the experiment in the North. As soon as this idea was conceived by the leaders, it was communicated to all the abolition societies in the country, and eagarly seized upon by them all. They were willing to furnish arms and money, upon the expressional to the existing government. This was agreed to by some of the insurgent leaders, but the PEOPLE. But the startling acts of the leaders soon began to open the eyes of the people. They are now abandoning these armed disorganizers daily. Many of the officers also, are resigning their commissions in disgust. The honest citizens will go for the right of suffrage, but not for the right to murder, burn and pillage.

Mr. Dorr entered Providence on Monday, at the They waited patiently to see if there were any bold

senal.

To all suggestions that the difficulty could be settled amicably, Dorr turned a deaf car. He declared that no offers of compromise would be listened to that did not acknowledge 'human rights' — the right of that did not acknowledge 'human rights' — the right of that did not acknowledge 'human rights' — the right of that did not acknowledge 'human rights' — the right of the majority not only to govern, but to alter ant abolish governments at their pleasure! 'This is the vital principle of the abolitionists. Dorr is a rank abolitionist himself. Were this principle established being him too inferior to possess paydeges. Mr. Adams and his Conputered and that their firest possess paydeges. Mr. Adams and his Conputered and that their firest possess paydeges. Mr. Adams and his Conputered and that their firest possess paydeges. Mr. Adams and his Conputered and the principle of the abolitionists would have a triumph indeed. They would only have to creep through the southern States, take down the names of all the blacks and all the reckless, take down the names of all the blacks. To all suggestions that the difficulty could be set-mediately?

Agents miserable white fanatics—men who have nothing at scribe for the liberal circulation of this useful auxilistake, and would, at a moment's warning, engage in ary to anti-slavery action. any lawless enterprise that promised booty-and

From the Congregational Observer.

Old American Anti-Slavery Society.

Old American Anti-Slavery Society.

The anniversary of this Society was held at Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday, May 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The congregation was rather lean, the body of the Tabernacle not being half filled, to say nothing of the galleries, and a large proportion, like the writer, were merely 'lookers on in Venice.'

By the weeping and suffering of the millions of ur fellow-beings in slavery, we call on the course the artists postion of the assembly were made up of the assembly were m like the writer, were merely 'lookers on in Venice. The acting portion of the assembly were made up of religious abolitionists, quakers, deists, transcendentalists, agrarians, Garrisonians, dissolve-the-Unionities, female lecturers, blacks, whites and seemingly all the 'odds and ends' of creation. The speeches were a singular tissue of good sense and nonsense, of truth and error, of the serious and the ludicrous, of truth and error, of the serious and the ludicrous, and weary not in your efforts to make it regulative of the best results.

Several subsequent meetings were held at other L. M. Child, Rec. Scc. Several subsequent meetings were field at the places for business and 'free discussion,' and if there is any truth in the reports of the New York Right of Petition -- Joshua R. Giddings -- John there is any truth in the reports of the New Aons press now lying before us, (and from what we have press now lying before us, (and from what we have seen and heard, we should think they were mainly correct,) they indicated any thing else than harmony last pamphlet of Dr. Channing on the subject of A-last pamphlet of Dr. Channing on the subject of Dr. Cha

Democracy!!

Read the following from the Washington Globe!!

Analganation. The Massachusetts Legislature, it will be seen by what follows, are resolved to make black and white the same; at least, to mix the colors, to the North and East, discrete ancient rules, customs and habitudes have brought share, disgrace and in the American name and character, by a bosons as friends and associates, and well as husbands and wives and parameters the original couper color of the was devolved Heaven's primal curse, no resolid contact with whom has also determined as well as infamous.

The American from the Washington Globe!!

Analganation. The Massachusetts Legislature, it will be seen by what follows, are resolved to make black and white the same; at least, to mix the colors, to mix the colors or negross in the same car, and on the same car, on one of the last we might suppose to be denied to a people. It has such a foundation in nature, that it is respected where other than the colors, it will be seen by what follows, are resolved to make black and white the same; at least, to mix the colors or negross in the same car, and on the same car, on one of the last we might suppose to be denied to a people. It has such a foundation in nature, that it is respected where other than the colors of the suppose to be denied to a people. It has such a foundation in nature, that it is respected where other than the colors of the suppose to be denied to a people. It has such a foundation in nature, that it is respected where other than the colors of the suppose to be denied to a people. It has such a foundation in nature, that it is respected where other than the colors of the fellow-black and white the same; at least, to mix the colors of a free people, petitions of his subjects. But in the Congress of a free people, petitions of his subjects. But in the congress of a free people, petitions of his subjects. But in the congress of a free people, petitions of his subjects. But in the congress of a free people, petitions of his subjects. But in the cong Read the following from the Washington Globe !! The right of petition is one of the last we might

George Bradburn, Esq., of Nantucket, gentleman, ex-member of the State Legislature, Bombastes Furitions, &c. &c., inflicted on the ears of some fifty or sixty of our citizens in the town hall, an abolition lest ture, so called, which for malignity, vituperation and bombast, cannot be excelled by any member of that the such a man should be saidly such a man should be saidly such a man should be saidly such a man should finely as may seem best adapted finalical and misguided party.—Northampton Demo-

THE ABOLITION LECTURE .- On Friday evening last,

ifying the Constitution, as to release the free States from all action on slavery. It is almost too plain a reason to be named, and yet too important to be overlooked. Until such modification be made, the country can know no peace. The free and slaveholding States will meet in Congress, not to maintain peace, not to provide for the common liberty, slaveholders for their invaluable assistance, in bring-time groups welfare, the common liberty, slaveholders for their invaluable assistance, in bring-time groups welfare, the common liberty, slaveholders for their invaluable assistance, in bring-time groups welfare, the common liberty, slaveholders for their invaluable assistance, in bring-time groups welfare, the common liberty, slaveholders for their invaluable assistance, in bring-time groups welfare, the common liberty, slaveholders for their invaluable assistance, in bring-time groups welfare the first production of the brute creation—a sort race; a fit companies of the country of connecting link between the brute and human species. Oh! it is such cases as these which tell gloriously of the equality of white and black, which bring forth manhood as depending on other than the country can know no peace.

From the Glube.

Speech of John Quincy Adams,

ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Bill to amend the charter of the city of Al-

exandria, being under consideration, Mr. Johnson of

Mr. Adams moved that it be committed to the committee for the District of Columbia, with instruc-

The bill having been read the third time-

proposition of the gentleman who introduc to pass it over; and as a majority of the

the common welfare, the common defence, but for ug such instances before the public view. However, Subjects of public interest will not be looked has not the fame of Madison Washington and he at simply, nakedly, according to their own nicrits, but through the medium of jealousy and hatred, and very in the South! How many Madison Washing-according to their apparent bearing on slavery, tons are not now on fire, burning to do as he has The 'peculiar institution' of the South is peculiar-done—waiting but an opportunity of opposing those ly sensitive and irritable. It detects signs and men-destacles to a land of freedom! And does not weigh its words in resenting supposed injury. With the cause of freedom. Let them but go on in their

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Irish Repeal -- American Slavery -- O'Connell. At a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, held at the Corn Exchange Rooms,

in Dublin, May 10th, 1842-Mr. Ray read the following letter, written by Mr.

> 34 Eccles-street, Dublin, April 7, 1842. TO MY BROTHER REPEALERS.

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS—For several years past, I have had the pleasure of being identified with you as one anxious to procure freedom and legislative independence for our beloved country. I have not taken a prominent part in your proceedings, partly from a feeling that I am, by temperament, unfitted for the task, and partly because all my leisure hours have been, and are constantly occupied in other matters, having for their object, as I conceive other matters, having for their object, as I conceive, the improvement of my fellow-men. My heart is with you. We only seek our just rights, and as we them by means moral and peaceful in their character, all good men will sympathise with us in our efforts, however some may differ from us and op pose our wishes. But we must maintain our high standing, pure and unsullied by any base or unholy contamination. If we depend for ultimate victory on the blessings of God, our arms must not be di med by the use of any impure agency. I fear this evil will come upon us, if we do not at once reject the sympathies of American slaveholders. I take the liberty of thus addressing you on the present occasion, for the purpose of entering my solemn pro casion, for the purpose of entering my solemn pro-test against any such compromise of our noble prin-ciples, as the acceptance of sympathy or money from such degraded beings involves. I would reject the sympathy of the American 'soul drivers' with contempt; their money will be a pollution to our good cause. Let us have no communication with Americans, who buy and sell their brethren and our brethren. Heap up all the crimes of which robbery in all its forms, vice of every shade and de gree—imagine all the wickedness in the power of your minds to conceive—place that in one scale, and place the crime of men-stealing and its consequen-ces in the other, and it will far outweigh them all.— In a word, my friends, no guilt can in any degree compare with the criminality of making a thing of merchandise, a mere chattel, of the image of God.—
This is no wild assertion—it is a solemn truth—men This is no wild assertion—it is a solemn truth—men who dwell in the slave States of America are goilty of this crime. Shall we, in our good and holy exer-tions for the promotion of our freedom and happiness receive help of any kind from such men? Forbid it heaven!-forbid it all that is excellent in our na-ture! I feel while I write as if the universal frish people should join in one loud and glorious shout o sympathy with me, and in opposition to any, the least, contact with American slaveholders! Sym pathy from them!—My very soul loathes it. Money from them!—its touch is pollution—it is all, every penny of it, plunder—reject all further remittances from such a source with disdain. If the real lovers of freedom in America hold out a friendly hand to us, grasp it with pleasure; but say to them all, that Ireland loves liberty—liberty for all, civil and religious liberty-liberty for every color and for every

Brother Repealers, act thus-such virtuous, such noble conduct will make you irresistible—the whole world will applaud you. Pursue a contrary course, dirty your fingers with the gold wrung from the unrequited toil of your black brethren in America, and you will lose your moral power, and in losing it you will lose that power which alone can ultimately endure the success of our efforts.

I beg to subscribe myself faithfully and respect JAMES HAUGHTON. The Lord Mayor-That letter was an important document, inasmuch as it implies a censure on the association for accepting aid from America. To repudiate such aid was a mode of acting which re-quired great deliberation, the more particularly as it first impeachment which was bro against them for not repudiating the aid which they received from the friends of Ireland in America who sympathised in their distress. (Hear, hear.) He (the Lord Mayor) wished to see America freed from the horrible crime of slavery. He confessed he hated slavery in whatever clime or country it was found; but he hated that slavery more cordially and more intensely than words could give utterance to, when he found it existing in his native land. He had (and his friend Mr. Haughton knew it, for he was his colleague,) assisted with all the powers and faculties of his mind in striking off the fetters from the negro; and it was one of those acts of his pas life which he could contemptate with pleasure when by the exertions of the people of Ireland, joined with they obtained emancipation; and that, whable to attain a situation in which he cou be useful, he contributed as one of the members of the Legislature to emancipate eight hundred thou sand slaves belonging to British subjects. (Hear. The spirit which animated him then, animated him hated slavery in every country, of every caste, of every creed and color, no matter (Cheers.) He was its ardent and uncon promising enemy; but he conceived, nevertheless that he ought not to treat the friends of Ireland with parshness in this matter. They ought not to retaliate on them for their kindness. heap outrages on different temper became them better. In addressing them, while they avowed that their principles re-mained firm and uncompromising, their language may be more successful by conciliation. He (the Lord Mayor) repeated he was as firm and decided an enemy of slavery as Mr. Haughton or any other man; but he would not take up that letter which they had beard, and found upon an isolated document a series of charges against their friends in America. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He had already appropried his intention to reply to their communiannounced his intention to reply to their commun cation by summoning a convention during the next approaching summer—that convention, however, not approaching summer—that convention, no to have no to be summoned by the association, or to have no connexion whatever with it-as he would himself undertake to prepare a requisition, calling on the people of Ireland to send deputies to Kilkenny, in order to consult upon the replies which should forwarded to their American friends, (Hear.) One part of their duty would be to shape a proper letter on this most awful and important subject, in which Mr. Haughton felt so deep an interest, and they would then speak their sentiments as Christians and men of humanity -as men, too, who detested slavery but who, in speaking the language of truth, would do so with gentleness, and, he trusted, with persuasion. (Hear, hear.) Instead of entering into vio lent resolutions here, or adopting that letter, they would leave the matter to be discussed at a proper period, and he had no hesitation in telling Mr. Haughton that he would be most happy to meet him in Kilkenny. (Hear, hear.) The Americans held a convention on their affairs, and for that purpose they ought to hold one in reply. The Americans intro-duced the important subject of slavery into theirs and they ought to convince them that the people of Ireland were not only the determined foes of slavery as regarded the blacks, but wherever it existed i any quarter of the globe. Their plan was not one of attacking the American people, but to respect them as they deserved—to reply to their communications, not by a mere vote of that association, but to communicate the unanimous voice of all Ireland

in returning them their sincere thanks. (Hear.)-

He was the more determined to bring before the convention their correspondence with the Americans

because he trusted there was not the least danger of

a war, as their financial affairs were in such a posi-tion that they cannot go to war any more than the government of England. He was glad of that, be-

cause he hated and abhorred the crimes of war, and he was sorry, as regarded the American people, that

their escutcheon should be stained with the foul blot

of slavery. (Hear, hear.) What a glorious people would they be, were it not for the unfortunate stain

would they be, were it not for the unfortunate which was thus placed upon them, suffering, as they which was the placed upon them, suffering the which must be

amentable that a human being—a fellow creature, who was redeemed by the blood of the Redeemer, according to a higher and eternal promise, whose soul was fated for an eternity of joy or woe—a creature who was destined to appear before that Almighty Being, stamped with the increase.

mighty Being, stamped with the image of his eter-nal existence, should be turned into the state of the

beasts which browse in the fields, and the death of which terminates the total annihilation of self—to

put immortal man on a level with the four-footed

endowed with reason and with a soul destined to live for ever—to place, I say, such a being on a par with the brute creation, is a thought which he could not endure, and upon the awful consideration of which he would address the American people in the language of kindness and respect. (Hear, hear.)—He would, however, repeat his regret that the great demonstration in favor of human liberty, so trium-

place the eternal image of the Creator

with reason and with a soul destined to

phantly put forward in New-York and other nonng States, had not had their bright banne untarnished and undefiled by the non-existence of slavery in other parts of America. He could not help, however, expressing his deep regret at the lan-guage which Mr. Haughton had used in reference to that subject; but being firmly convinced it was the language of honesty and sincerity, his (the Lord Mayor's) determination with his convenience. Mayor's) determination with him was, to use every exertion to set all men free, and to abolish slavery

Extract of a letter from a Dublin correspondent of he Boston Catholic Diary :

I have one cause of regret to expose to you in this communication. A Mr. Haughton in this city has written to our metropolitan Repeal Association, questioning the propriety of receiving assistance fields, they came to a brook, on the marging the propriety of the communication of of the communicat from you—or, rather, from your brothers of the southern States of America! This man is one of those fastidious fools, who would crush therty to the dust by an overstrained and affected veneration for that riceless boon. He has, in this letter some subli-nated strictures upon southern slaveholders! Have not the Americans of the South an indisputable not the Americans of the South an indisputable they were; and Davis ordered his overseer to right to the property—aye, even though it be human, the dogs upon the track, and to go immediately which their commercial polity permitted them to pursuit, chase? Who durst stand forth and wrest from The purchase? Jurisprudence, nature and reason dictate otherwise. It is not equitable to take from them their slaves, or even object to the slave system, if there is not given even object to the slave system, it there is no given to them a commensurate indemnity. For they gave their gold for those slaves—they remunerated for them, honorably and jinstly. Then, let him who would stand forth, to spurn or condenn them, first indemnify—for who could expect from your south-that but a single month prior to his making this the state. There are thinged by the clerk of them the action block. brace the whole heavens, cannot even retain a flickering comet. Your American FRANKLIN has well illusrated those idiots, by his simile of the child, whom he proffered an apple, which it received. He with ease and pleasure, was compelled to drop all,— which he could not retain, and weep!

We should be satisfied, for the present, if we se-

cure freedom for Erin; we can then attempt the en-

achisement of the universe-if we are so vainly O'Connell branded this Haughton well ; look to the serfs at home, was his just response

Mr. Bradburn's Lectures.

The Quincy Patriot, in criticising some recent lecures on slavery, in that town, by GEORGE BRAD-

His doctrines were few, plain and simple. First, Slavery is a heinous sin. The truth of this proposition no christian, no man who believes in the Bible, or even in the existence and government of a righteous God, can doubt. If a man-stealer is not a sinner, then there are no sinners, and if the men who practise American slavery are not man-stealers, then to rob men of themselves is not sin, and 'if' (as Pat said) 'the devil don't have them are men who

do it, then there might as well not be no devil.'

The second doctrine was, that those who are guilty of this sin ought to repent of it immediately, and refrain from it.

This doctrine is as self-evident as the other, and as simple as any proposition can be. If any man is guilty of any sin, he ought to repent of it immediately, and he can give no evidence that he repents of any sin until he forsakes that sin; so that the slaveholder is bound to relinquish the sin immediately.

A third doctrine was said to be, that sinners are bound to make reparation, so far as in their

This, surely, is not a new doctrine, and it was not claimed by the lecturer, exclusively, for the aboli-tionists. It is as old as the Bible. These were all the special doctrines named, and it is presumed, no man, in his senses will find fault with them. We have long felt that, as to doctrines, the abolities were sound, and nothing was advanced by Mr. B. to weaken, but on the contrary, much to strengthen our previous opinion.

we say, as said the lecturer, we do not care so much about a third party, as about good men who will be true to their principles. In what party such men are to be found, they should have our suffrages. men are to be found, they should have our subrages.
Whether a third political party goes, or not, antislavery men and anti-slavery principles will go. The time is near when no man in the northern States will be elected to office who is not a thorough-going abolitionist—one who will carry out and speak out his principles in any of our State Legislatures, and on the floor of Congress. Come it must, and come it will. Why, abolitionism has made progress fifty per cent. in the northern States within ten years. It has killed the humbug, African Colonization, and all the galvanism or Mesmerism of the present age will never be able to resuscitate the dead, or conjure up its ghostly apparition. It has repealed the inhuman, unchristian and demoralizing non-intermarrisge law of this State, so far as the House of Representatives could do it. It has convulsed the whole South, making its Calhouns and McDuffies flounce and flour der like harpooned whates or stricken deer. The bullies of the South sometimes ask, what the abolitionists of the North have done, when they themlike harn ed whales or stricken deer The selves are a living exemplification of what they have

From the Friend of Man.

Repeal of the Union. Friend Hough: -I take this opportunity of enter-ing my full protest against one and all of those anti-slavery editors and Executive Committees, who have attempted to gag William Lloyd Garrison from a discussion of the 'repeal of the Union' at the late anniversary. Many abolitionists, and some who are not, go the sentiment heart and hand, in this sec-Having just learned that they are constitu-ly compelled to hold the cow for the thief to tionally compel milk her, they are determined to 'dissolve partne ship,' and that too, 'peaceably if we can, for That beautiful word, prudence, has no mystical influence in these quarters. For the enentenment of those clericals who cater for the Peo-Advocate up in Concord, who are half knaves and half fools, and, as Boz says, 'detected in both characters,' permit me to say, I had the pleasure of sending just such a petition to the present Congress last winter, signed by many of the best men in this town; and, Providence permitting, I intend to send a much larger one the coming winter. We sorely regret friend Garrison's opposition to the Liberty Party, and regard him as lame in judgment, in this particular, but in all respects he is our 'brother beloved.'

That a villain by instinct, and a Jew by educaon, should wish this glorious Union maintained, at I hazards, is by no means marvellous. Were hazards, is by no means marvellous. Judas Iscariot here, undoubtedly Mordecai Manas-seh Noah would find an able backer; and if the Saviour of men were also here in person, if Noah would not betray him into the hands of his 'brethren' for less than 'thirty pieces of silver,' his character for moral honesty has never been duly appreciated. for moral honesty has never been duly appreciated. But I rejoice that this Jewish threat fell harmless 'Goat Island king.'

Thine for the right, W. O. DUVALL.

COMMUNICATIONS.

IF Here are disclosures !!

The famous Jonathan Davis. MR. GARRISON:

under the moral degradation which must be red in any country where one man was the orty of another. (Hear, hear.) Was it not the charges brought by the abolitionists against slavery; and charged them with ignorance of the system they were opposing. With an impodence characteristic of the spirit engendered by the institution he was defending, he hesitated not to impugn tion he was defending, he hesitated not to impugn a clear conscience, without bearing my testimony the motives of all those who, in one form or other, have entered the lists against slavery. He charged which they had taken with Mr. Foster was in acthe abolitionists with exaggerating the evils of slavery—of overdrawing the picture of the slave's suffering; and, in fine, if I mistake not, defended the system as one of divine origin, having the sanction of the factory agents, to take me out of the house. of patriarchs and holy men.

I have introduced his positions here, as introduc-I have introduced his positions here, as introductory to a statement of one or two facts respecting apparent satisfaction, as if bidding them God speed; after which, he made an extra prayer—praying that they might be led along in their christian course, of Bradford, by Rev. John Jenks, lately of Georgia. In writing them out, I do not pretend to give the words of the lecturer, but simply the facts, in brief.

The lecturer stated that he had resided in Geor-The lecturer stated that he had resided in Georgia about four years, most of that time in the vicinity of the plantation of this Rev. Jonathan Davis. He stated that he was intimately acquainted with Davis, both personally and by reputation; and he gave it as the result of his own observation—as a fact notorious in the section of Georgia where resided—that Davis was a 'hard master;' that ploved a man as driver on his plantation, brutal in his treatment of the slaves, to whom he pays much higher salary than is usual, because, by sever discipline, he is able to raise more cotton, with the same number of hands, than the average of those mployed in that capacity.

Mr. Jenks stated, that, on a certain visit at the

use of Mr. Davis, he was invited by his host to thing like three miles. In riding across one of the fields, they came to a brook, on the margin of which were the foot-prints of a man. Davis, thinking they resembled those of one of his slaves, who had recently run away, (run away, mark! from happiness,) called to his overseer, whose rame was piness,') called to his overseer, whose ram Carrington, and asked him if they were not tracks. After examination, they concluded that they were; and Dayis ordered his overseer to 'put teacks.

The lecturer observed that, in some notice of the discussion between Mr. Davis and Mr. Colver, i.i. Boston, Mr. Davis is represented as denying that is not equitable to take from them their slaves, or object to the slave system, if there is not given by abolition lecturers and publications; and that

trained by this CLERICAL THIEF, Mr. Jenks stated that but a single month prior to his making this statement, this very Davis sold from the auction-block, would be the course of reason and justice—of honor and polity. But this Mr. Haughton is one of those finatical fools, who, in their vain endeavors to the property of the block not in a single lot, but, in the language of the lecturer, 'to Tom, Dick, and Harry.' What will now the pro-slavery of the North say to this attempt of a minister of the gospel, or, rather, of this lying abettor of slavery, to 'make truth a lie?' Most forwhom he promered an apple, which it received. He then gave it another—and, lo! another; but, behold! cibly might be applied to him the following search the child which could retain the individual apple ing denunciation of Pollock, upon the 'ungodly

> Wolf in the clothing of the gentle lamb! Dark traitor in Messiah's holy camp! Leper in saintly garb!—assassin masked In virtue's robe! vile hypocrite accursed I strive in vain to set his evil forth.
>
> The words that should sufficiently accurs And execrate such reprobate, had need Come glowing from the lips of eldest hell.'

N. B. Since writing the foregoing, I have under tood that it is the intention of Mr. Jenks to pub lish these facts as soon as the pressure of other en-gagements will allow. In the mean time, he will trust, excuse this imperfect sketch.

Women's Anti-Slavery Conference.

WEST NEWBURY, June 5th, 1842.

WEST NEWBURY, June 3th, 1842.

The Essex County Conference met, according to adjournment, May 19th, at the house of Mr. Oliver Brown, West Newbury.

Mrs. George Foster was chosen President, and Mrs. C.J. Bartlett Secretary. A portion of scripture was read by Mrs. Foster, after which, prayers were offered by Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Abbott. The reserved of the last receiving was read a geography. port of the last meeting was read, and accepted. Reports were listened to from the Andover, Haverill, Georgetown and West Newbury Societ A committee of five was appointed by the chair

prepare business for the meeting.
During the absence of this committee, an address
the women of the South, which had been previousv prepared for circulation, was presented and read

The following resolutions were then id, after some discussion, were adopted: re then reported Resolved, That it is inconsistent for abolitionists

to separate on account of sectarianism, when the cause of abolition is one, and union is strength. Resolved. That notwithstanding we, as abolitio sts, have many difficulties and dis contend with, not only without, but also ranks of those who profess to espouse our cause, yet let our motto be onward; and relying on an Almighuntil we hear the trump of jubilee sound, and ti slaves in this boasted land of liberty are free.

Resolved, That while the cause of temperance iking such hold on the minds and hearts of the per le of this country, (and for which we do most six cerely rejoice,) it becomes us, as abolitionists, to be-stir ourselves, and with redoubled energy to do all that in us lies, to keep our great enterprise before he public mind; that no influence be from it, but that these two great moral enterprise

may march on together, and finally triemph.
Resolved, That the unjust censure passed in Congress upon J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, and sanctioned by some northern members, deserves the rebuke and scorn of all who love the liberty of speech.

Resolved, That the deception made use of b any professed ministers of the gospel, in saying that they are favorable to the immediate emancipa-tion of the slaves, while they are members and officers of the American Colonization Society, is a deception not to be tolerated: and we will use est endeavors to expose them, that they no longer

are hereby called upon to inquire, if they can justify themselves before God for folding their hands in idleness, while millions of immortals are groaning in slavery—'one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose.'

ebellion to oppose.' Resolved, That we call upon American mothers who are toiling on the beaten track of life, content-edly ignorant of all our national affairs, if, by so do ing, they can indulge their daughters in plaiting the hair and thrumming the piano, to inquire if they and their children have not an interest in the great cause of humanity; and if there be no danger that these very daughters may be compelled to wear the chain and wield the hoe in the cotton-fields and

A collection, amounting to two dollars and seven-

eight cents, was taken up.
Voted, That all the money now in the treasury,
counting to ten dollars, be forwarded to the Amer-

can Society.

Voted, To meet at the house of Mr. William Jensins, in Andover, on the 3d Thursday in August.

Adjourned. CAROLINE J. BARTLETT, Sec.

Disgraceful Scenes of Violence DEAR BROTHER:

When I contemplate the mighty opposition which is put forth by the present church and ministry against the cause of God's poor, in its man-killing, oppressive, covetous, sectarian, and domineering aspects—in refusing to have the cause of the slave dvocated in their meeting-houses, and in some ces, seizing those who would do so, and thrustin so, and thrusting them out of their synagogues-I cannot but speak out in utter abhorrence of their course, and the re-ligious influence which they are exerting over the ople, which is bitterly hostile to the peaceful singdom of Christ.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) myself and family attended meeting at Mr. Richard's church, one of the Congregational meetings in this place. Brother S. S. Foster was there, also; and when a favorable opportunity offered itself, he rose and remarked that he wished to present a subject, at that time, for the consideration of the audience, which was paramount to any other. He was immediately ordered to sit The famous Jonathan Davis.

In. Garrison:

It will be remembered that something like a year thrown back on to his seat; but brother F. arose since, a clerical slaveholder from Georgia, by the name of Davis, visited Massachusetts, and other be entered into, when the first made a public professections of the North, as a volunteer champion of sion of religion—to be faithful unto them—and that the 'patriarchal institution.' He denied many of his obligation had not ceased. He was again seized

All this time, the minister stood in silence, looking

ning-hooks!!
It was remarked by one of the leading members of the church, in the time of the confusion, that that house was the house of God, and that God was a God of order, and that if Mr. Foster would not obey the rules of the house, he must be carried out. Now, if the order demanded by their God is to throw down and drag out of their houses the present disciples and drag out of their houses the peaceful disciples of Christ, because they will not obey them, I thank heaven that I do not belong to their kingdom; for we are taught that the subjects of Christ's kingdom will not fight—always chosing to suffer wrong, rath-

er than do wrong.

As far as I am acquainted with the priests, and the leading members of their churches, here and elsewhere, they give undoubted evidence, by the course which they take, that they love ree which they take, that they love popular ap-use more than they love suffering humanity, and meselves more than God. When will the people see that the preaching under which they sit, from Sabbath to Sabbath, has a tendency to blind their eyes and harden their hearts on the subject of American slavery? For, verily, they do cry peace, peace, to the slaveholding community, when God hath said,—There is no peace for the wicked.

Yours, in the cause of truth and righteousness.

LEWIS FORD. Nashua, May 23d, 1842.

More Church Action. MR. GARRISON:

The following resolutions were passed unani mously by the Evangelical Union Church of Sudbu-ry, Rev. I. Ballard pastor. Will you please give them an insertion in the Liberator?

Whereas, a system of slavery exists in this con try, under which almost three millions of our breth ren of the human family are held in a state of ig norance, heathenism and moral debasement; robber of their earnings, of their personal, intellectual, so cial and domestic rights, of their freedom of con science, of their very manhood; regarded and treatin promoting the interests of others, without refer ence to their own welfare;—and whereas, men pro-fessing to be the followers, and even the ministers of Christ, habitually hold their fellow-men in this condition, so that it becomes our duty as Christians to speak our minds concerning the moral character of slavery, and the claims of slaveholders to membership in or fellowship with the christian church:

-therefore, Resolved, That we regard slavery as an unholy, wicked and anti-christian institution, and consider slaveholding a practical denial of the great christian doctrines of the brotherhood of man, and the common fatherly relation of God to all his human children, without respect of persons; and a disregard of the christian duty of loving the Lord with all our The shocks were repeated every fifteen minutes. heart, and our neighbor as ourselves; and therefore at once a violation of our brother's rights, and an act of rebellion against our heavenly Father's auroofs and rafters scattered the fires, which seized up

the prophets; but that they are so fully and clearly revealed in the scriptures, that no sincere and hon-est inquirer after truth can fail to find them there knowledge. Resolved, That as Jesus has taught us that there

we are constrained to regard the apologist for slavery, and him who refuses to use his influence in a ful and christian manner against it, as sharing he guilt and just condemnation of the slaveholder

communion with slavery; to reprove and admonish, faithfully and perseveringly, all slaveholders and with them, or ask to be received as ministers of the gospel; and to avow that whoever after such admonition persists in holding slaves, or apologizing for slavery, proves that he has not the spirit of Christ, and ought not to be received as a more reproper of the places where their happy homes so recently stood.

The Earthquake—We learn from Messrs.

Resolved, That the religious organizations, of

hearing this devoted friend of the suffering bondmen. I had before heard of him, and of his distinguished zeal and ability in the auti-slavery cause; and my expectations were, therefore, raised high in regard to him--but they were not disappointed. On the evening of Friday, June 3d, he addressed a very respectable and attentive audience in the Congrega-tional Church, in Northbridge. On Sunday, he de-livered two addresses in the Rev. Mr. Stacy's Church, in Millville, to very large audiences; and on Monday, he lectured in Holbrook's village, in Northbridge, and eas an appointment to lecture again at the same place, on Thursday eve-ning next. In none of these efforts, did he manifest any of that deficiency of mental power, which is said, many, to be characteristic of the African race, On the contrary, the universal opinion of those who heard him is, that he gave evidence of intellectual greatness, of which any man might be proud; and which, when we consider that he is a fugitive slave, less than four years from the lands of whips and thumb-screws, is cause of absolute astonishment. It was the object of the lecturer, in the addresses to which I have referred, to show up the character of 'American slavery, stript of its concomitants and collaterals,' to use his own words; to shew its cardinal principle—that without which, it does not and cannot exist, viz., the principle of chattelism, and to run that principle out into its natural and legitimate results; and also to illustrate the bearing of slavery perienced during a severe volcanic eruption, and upon the pecuniary interests of the country, especially of the North; and the responsibility, not of the South only, but of the whole country, and the North in particular, for the existence of the whole accursed descreted

This latter position was established by a course of reasoning as transparent as light itself, and from the force of which, it was admitted, on all hands, the force of which, it was admitted, on all hands, the force of which it was admitted, on all hands, the force of which it was admitted, on all hands, the force of which it was admitted, on all hands, the force of which and there remain severe the force of which it was admitted. This latter position was established by a course

one whose power over me was greater than or that of Louglass, and not over me only, but over all who heard him. May he live to prosecute his labors with unabated ardor, and constantly increasing power, until the air shall be rent with the mighty shout of Freedom's Jubilee!

A. W. P. that of Douglass, and not over me only, but over al. Northbridge, June 8th, 1842.

'Evangelical' Abolitionism.

MR. GARRISON:

elite of Christianity in our region, it might be expected something corresponding to its high pretensions would emanate from it. Now, in the town where I live, the first act of the minister, after he returned from the meeting, was, to refuse to read a colored man worse than southern slavery does? benumbs the moral sensibilities quite as much. love of gain sustains slavery at the South, but thought that Christ died for them. Shame on the state of the minister, after he returned thought that Christ died for them.

dwelling much upon the tendency of such revivals knows not whether to laugh or to cry at the absurdto bring about the day when their swords should be beaten ito ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks!! and their spears into prult was remarked by one of the leading members ons. Subsequently, I have heard that the reason of the church in the time of the church in the church sons. Subsequently, I have heard that the reason he refused was, that the speaker was connected with the Chardon-street people, and they were infi-dels, and he could not give notice of a lecture to be delis, and he could not a delivered by an infide! This same man who delivered by an infide! He would, I doubt not, and hy an infide! He would, I doubt not, and hy an infide! delivered by an infidel. He would, I doubt not, allow the drunkard from the gutter, where he had just been blaspheming the God of heaven, to occupy his pulpit, and talk to his people as long as he chose, without questioning him, or caring, as far as temperance was concerned, whether he were infidel or christian. Now, why should anti-slavery be the place subject singled out, which pune but Christians. alone subject singled out, which none but Christians It seems to me, it needs only must talk about? It seems to me, it needs only a little pity in one's heart to make a person a thoroughgoing abolitionist for life. I think I can see under all the specious pretences of love to the cause, about which many ministers talk so much, a deep, malignant, untiring hatred of that cause. I say not that the individuals are always conscious of this; but that it is so, in deed and in truth. I have no manner about ? the individuals are always conscious of this; but that it is so, in deed and in truth, I have no manner of doubt. I hope from your correspondents to hear the course of other members of this Convention. I long to see this course distinctly defined 'before all Israel and the sun; 'for many true souls, whose hearts beat warmly for the slave, are at their wits ends, being deceived and led away from the right, by the ambiguous course pursued by clergymen-by their solemn asseverations of love and attachnent-by the prayer-meeting-the occasional sernent—by the prayer-meeting—the occasion. These ngs blind them as they would not b mings that the induced to define their true posi-tion—that of bitter hostility to those suffering mem-bers of Christ's body.

VIGILIUS. ers of Christ's body.

From the U. S. Gazette. Further Particulars of the great Earthquake Extract from a letter dated at Cape Haytien, 18th av. to a gentleman in Philadelphia :

'I reached here a few days since, and found this nce beautiful city a heap of ruins, occasioned by an earthquake on the 7th inst. At a quarter past 5, 1 M., the first shock was felt, which was so violent a M, the first shock was left, which was so violent as to prostrate almost every thing. Of the houses, not a single one is now inhabited, not a street now to be traced; and of 10,000 inhabitants, between 8000 and 9000 (counting the country people in on that day) lie buried beneath the ruins. Our estimable -, I am happy to inform you, escaped with his life, by rushing into the street, upon ing the walls and floor giving way, but received a severe wound in the head from some of the falling materials. Upon recovering himself, he returned to preparing for their evening meal, the falling of the roofs and rafters scattered the fires, which seized up thority.

Resolved, That the doctrines which slavery prac-whole woodwork of the city was in flames; by tically denies are not only the essential, fundamental and all-embracing doctrines of christianity, and the precept it disobeys the very sum of the christian code of duty,—those on which hang all the law and the prophets; but that they are as fully and clearly considered any resistance to their depters. redations. The houses and stores of the few whit and principal merchants were the first to be attack These were soon sacked, and every this so that the plea of ignorance cannot justify the de-nial or disregard of them; since that plea, if true, ered up in the ruins, were taken possession of. Bands ecomes a blameworthy neglect of the means of of eight or ten of the plunderers would meet in the can be no neutrality in moral and religious questions—that he who is not for Christ is against him—we are constrained to regard the analogist for all witnesses, was scarcely ever beheld. Boneath streets and contend for the spoils, frequently leaving witnesses, was scarcely ever beheld. Beneath the ruins, the cries of the wounded and dying, for suc cor, were heard in vain, and in many cases days elapsed before any efforts were made for their extrication. To-day one person was brought alive, who had lived fifteen days under a bed of Resolved, That as it is the office of the church to be the light of the world, to enlighten its moral darkness—the salt of the earth, to preserve it from crowded in four vessels. The shocks have continmoral corruption—it behooves her to see that her light becomes not darkness, and her salt lose not its savour, through her neglect to bear a faithful and country in the fields, none daring to trust themearnest testimony against sin, and especially that sin which seeks a shelter in its own sanctuary.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is the duty of chrisfeared that some pestilence would break out; but ians everywhere to deny the possibility of christian the fire and the lime-stone, (which the heat has

for slavery, proves that he has not the spirit of Christian church, or entitled to its fellowship, or to Pandora, which arrived at this port this morning the provided in the states that an earthquake took place on the 7th of May, at Gonaives, at half-past four o'clock, P. M. Resolved, That the religious organizations, or whatever name or profession, which, in the present period of light upon the enormities of slavery, continues to hold followship with it, is unworthy the name of a church of Christ.

Braderick Douglas.

May, at Gonaives, at half-past four o'clock, r. m. It was preceded by a groaning of the earth, and thus the inhabitants were warned in time to escape; they rushed into the streets as it were by instinct, and consequently the loss of life was small, two only being killed.

states that there were four distinct shock I have had the pleasure, within a few days, of earing this devoted friend of the suffering bondinen. Judges the carth moved about 6 feet. Nearly all in the course of a minute, two of them horizonta the buildings were destroyed, and the few left standing were of wood, and so shattered as to be useless:
in regard
On the
at Gonaives were of wood, and only one story, which would account for the small loss of life.

Capt. V. also informs us, that Port de Paix and St. Jago, at the North, met with the same fate as Cape Haytien, not a stone being left standing on another, and two-thirds of the inhabitants destroyed.

— Boston Mer. Journal.

We regret to state that the report of the safety of Mr. Carvalho, merchant, at Cape Haytien, was unfounded. He was buried in the ruins, and subsequently taken out, but died of his injuries on the second day. A married daughter perished in the awful visitation; but his eldest son, (who was associated in business with him,) and it is presu rest of the family, who were in the city, escaped.

The American Consul at Cape Havti, and the whole of his family, were destroyed by the late earthquake at that place.

ST. Domingo, 14th May, 1842. On Saturday, the 7th inst. at half-past 5, P. M the city of Santa Domingo was visited by a very severe earthquake, which lasted about two minutes. perienced during a severe volcanic eruption, and

the effects nearly destroyed the town.

The greater part of the dwellings are untenant-ble; the inhabitants in their apprehensions have deserted the city, and taken shelter outside. A large number of families who were heretofore con-course fortably located, are now compelled to become the from tenants of huts hastily constructed under the painful

the force of which, it was admitted, on an hand, there was no way of escape.

All he asked of the people of the North, on this subject, was, just to undo what they have done—just to make it known throughout the length and breadth as to make it known throughout the length and breadth of the land, that, henceforth and ferever, they, one of the land, that, henceforth and ferever, they, one were all closed, the earth having been frequently against the land, that henceforth and ferever, they, one of the land, that, henceforth and ferever, they, one is the land, that he was a stand; the Custom-House and other public offices were all closed, the earth having been frequently against the stands of the land, that he was a stand there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand the custom and there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand the land there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand the land there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand the land there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand the land there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand the land there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand the land there are no stands of the land, that he was a stand that he was a stand the land there are no stands of the land the land there are no stands of the land the land there are no stands of the land the land there are no stands of the land t

were all closed, the earth having been frequently againted all, withdraw all countenance and support from the institution of slavery; that, compact or no compact, Constitution or no Constitution, Union or no Union, they will never again restore the slave to his master, and that they will never lift a finger to crush the slave, should he rise and assert his liberty by force of arms.

It has been my fortune to hear a great many anti-slavery lecturers, and many distinguished speakers on other subjects; but it has rarely been my lot blisten to one whose power over me was greater than

From the Genius of Christianity.

VERY SINGULAR. Various persons have abruptly dered a discontinuance of the Genius of Christian ity, because of the manner in which I have alluded to colored persons, in my published discourses, con-tending that God had loved the colored man enough to send his Son to die for him, &c. All these persons reside in the Eastern States. At the I have been somewhat anxious to see the result time, from the southern States, I have received an of the Convention of Orthodox, Evangelical, Con-increase of subscribers. What am I to understand gregational ministers, and others connected with from this, but that eastern pride absolutely hates the from this, but that eastern pride absolutely hates the would emanate from it. Now, in the town where I live, the first act of the minister, after he returned from the meeting, was, to refuse to read a notice for a lecture, to be delivered by one of the most able and efficient speakers our cause has ever produced! The reason he gave for not reading the notice was this—that he was an ambassador of Christ, (one

THE LIBERATOR BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 186 TA REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEER S. LIBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS EN THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE P TION OF THE OTHER.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard.

The last number of the STANDARD is the

ment of its third volume. Though it was der the most disadvantageous circ a single subscriber, it now stands on a asis than any other anti-slavery period cription list is a long and value ing steadily. As the organ of the Au Slavery Society, its position is equally and responsible, and it has been sust dignity, excellent judgment, and perfect fide Standard is an honor to the literature a py of the land. Mrs. Child is not mer ter, but a noble woman. It would be name another person in the crowded slavery, who has made greater sacrific ed superior moral courage or devan cause of emancipation. Among the earlie the hated title of an abolitionist, she has a been found among the truest to her profession has been called to pass through no en When her sympathies were first enlisted i the slave, and she determined to become h before all the world, she had won for i sive literary renown, and was caressed a on both sides of the Atlantic by the admin nius, and the directors of public opinion. tings were productive not only of praise, but niary advantage. Over her head was a clo and flowers of every hue were strewed along It was at such a time, and under suc that she openly took her position by the in negro slave. Even up to this hour, it has t nt any period, an easy matter for one movie putable circle to be a faithful aboliti much more difficult to assume the name as form the work, ten years ago, than it has bee subsequent period. In an instant, her prosse changed, and as a popular writer, her gone. The literary public ceased at once to any countenance. She was assailed opp and treated derisively. She was a fanatic. companion of 'incendiaries;' and in what est such fanatics and incendiaries have been hel ages, by the wise and mighty, it is needless scribe. In her presence, a visible alteration ifested in the countenances and demes friends, as though she had committed the able sin.' In short, she lost caste, lost pop lost patronage, lost every thing but her self her attachment to principle, her reverence and humanity. Did she cower before the si give heed to the wily suggestions of worldly ency? No. Of what crime had she beer Why should she abandon the path of daty, the accommodation of friends and admire abhorrence of slavery was not an abstract stirrings of humanity within her bosom were sient emotions ; her sympathy for the blee tive was something more solid than sentime The acquisition of so gffled an intellect an

a heart to the anti-slavery cause, in its infa an occurrence that filled my breast with served greatly to refresh my spirit. The brance of it is pleasant and strengthening to a write this article. It not only made the ca what more respectable, in the public eye, by an impetus which nothing has been able to The publication of Mrs. Child's ' App half of that class of Americans called Afric an incident of great importance at that time. admirable work, multitudes are indebted for the version as abolitionists. It obtained a wide tion, and did much toward effecting that so change, in public sentiment, which has sine place. It can never become obsolete or usele great struggle now going on for the recogn preservation of human rights, by the even

slavery. Mrs. Child has very few superiors as a win style is clear as crystal, and elegantly simple bining that rare quality, practical good sess great poetic beauty. The structure of her both philosophical and imaginative. She opinions calmly and frankly, and studiously a oracular or dogmatical air. The field of co not so much to her taste as the grove plation, or the arbor of poesy; but her clear p tion of wrong, and her large benevolence of s pel her to go into the moral arena, not so achieve a triumph over others as to discharge duty. She addresses herself more to the u ing than to the conscience, and is therefor adapted to be an auxiliary than a leader in the of reform. Between her fondness for literary and her sympathy for the oppressed, there is a struggle; and each in turn receives its dues attention, to the relief of her heart, and the gra

tion of her intellect. Among the abolitionists, there is every taste and temperament. Some are sons of others, of consolation. Some are cool, car liberative, in all their movements; others ous, daring, eager to be in the thickest of the Some are able to take a comprehensive su anti-slavery enterprise, and to perceive a its bearings; others are limited in their va slow to perceive the nature and extent of gations as the attached friends of unive Some travel with steam power, on a mod having made straight the path of the Lore move onward in the old way, in vehicles size and quality, from the stage-coach to t -now toiling up a steep hill, now hindere heaviness of the roads, and now making for gress-but all advancing to the same place ion, all animated by the same desires, and the same object. Some, as writers, a egant and abrupt, but full of heart and fire are elaborate and polished, but less aggress citable. Some, as speakers, are copiets, are tive, profound; others are vehement, denue persuasive. Some attach great importati mode of action; others regard something far higher consequence. Some are men of honestly entertained, but feeble in its growt are teeming with great revolutionary ready to engage in any assault upon the

Is this diversity of tastes and tem gifts and attainments-to be deplored a No. On the contrary, it is essential to the ment of our cause. I deem this an impo eration. It forbids the indulgence cency; it teaches all to beware of rash hasty crimination; it inculcates the gr charity. There is danger of abolition invidious and censorious toward each of sequence of making constitutional pec ous or vicious traits. A false standard termines nothing but the blindness of him who erects it. It is not merit blameworthy, to have a sanguine of lious or lymphatic temperament. It was circumstance that Luther was not Mela that Melancthon was not Luther. The could not have spared either of them w They were of one spirit; but the man that spirit was widely different in those distin

* It was a seeming paradox, but a sound phical truth uttered by the poet, when he said, All nature's discord makes all nature's per They held a said to his said to his penter enca ootheth with ing, It is ret with nails, the steh, 6th and

--- NO. 24.

TOR istics; yet they allheartily of their Lord and Master, and connote death. The state of the heart is determined by any degree of physical niescence. Let not him who, in E 17, 1842. ertakes, is as impetuous as a moungave him who is habitually like a gen S RESERVED and let not the constitutionally mild cenintionally severe. Gentleness of spirit THE PRESER lide with intense energy of action. God is also the Lion of the tribe of Jusee from denunciation is no evidence of emper; a soft and persuasive disposition evincive of a slight abhorrence of feeble regard for the cause of righteon does not consist of similarity of of temperament. One star differs r in glory; nevertheless, they are ins, and after the same language :

The hand that made us is divine. sun to reprimend the moon for her to her- Why do you not flame as I a trigid, that even icobergs are imperand all vegetation would perist See how I vivily all nature am hotter, and therefore better, than at for the moon to retort, and sayfiery temperament. You are an incenness of your rays is overpowering of disposition is incompatible with You are always in a state of barning, barning, burning! Why te me? I am immaculate-perfect at, more too cold-always mild, calm, sely what every sun ought to be!' It erse that those twain are not one and chaos would come again. De e light of the moon, the earth would monn is not for the day-the sun is no but they will be indispensable as long ht. seed-time and harvest, shall last .to one, and the universe would be Destroy either of them, and on would stop. ensive that there is a growing disposi

ain classes in the anti-slavery ranks. nsorious toward each other, on anner in which the cause is advocated These who are habitually slow and cau ractions, find it difficult to be reconciled wity of their more ardent coadjutors : ose susceptibilities are keen and strong, disposition is of a highly sanguine charac de to regard their more cool and methodithing in feeling and decision. It is he netuated by individual preferences; ral and unavoidable; but these must no the injury of others, whose tastes or be from our own. Doubtless, we all focts-not merely our peculiarities, but the removal of which would make us and more acceptable in the field of moral and these it is proper to censure. But ful to discriminate between what is realhie in itself, and what is merely charac that we can fairly expect, all that we to demand, of an individual, is, that he as much sincerity, courage, zeal, devotedbolition movement, as he does in any which is unquestionably dear to his hich is of proportionate magnitude. If e of expression be naturally earnest and ound to let it appear in his abolition chaas an abalitionist, he is gentle and conhe will not be acting in accordance with ional traits, but will give strong evidence not cherish any peculiar regard for the If on the other hand, he moves delibeunexcitedly in whatever he undertakes g in his anti-slavery capacity, then it is not ular, is nothing better than a cloak to his es, and that he has some unlawful object in mand individuals shall adopt the sam nd esponse the same cause; but you shall y two of them animated by precisely the out of feeling, or acting in precisely the er. In building the temple of liberty, sted to lay the foundation; others to ere thers to embellish and perfect the struc for the mason to censure the carpenter ied than others to perform the more laboof the work They have nerves of steel, ourage, great muscular energy. Before crives its due exaltation. They delight in oks, and looking danger in the face. Othadapted to grade the road : others, to by the rails; others, to build the locomotive

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manner in which the Anti-Slavery Standard cled is not in accordance with the genius of some of our abolition friends. It is opinion, too literary, too quiet in its nice in its phraseology. Others are as little with the peculiarities of the Herald of Free-They think it is conducted in bad taste, almost spirit; and the fire and impetuosity of its edrile them. Others, ngain, decidedly prefer ranti-slavery journal to the Liberator; and re not a few. Now, for one, I am heartily glad e Herald is not like the Standard; that the of the Standard so widely differ from those of d; and that the Liberator is, in its charac s, unlike them both. I cannot find it in my complain, that my brother Rogers does not his team in the same style, and at the same as I do mine; or that my friend Mrs. Child is sed to make either of us her editorial pattern. ing I feel sure-of our union of hearts as the e perishing slave; of our determination t promise with the enemies of emancipa our readiness to do what in us lies to usher of jubilee. 'Now there are diversities of the same spirit; and their are diversities of is, but it is the same God who worketh all in aposiles? are all prophets? are al For the body is not one member, but the foot shall say, Because I am not the not of the body; is it therefore not of the And if the car shall say, Because I am not the a not of the body; is it therefore not of the ndy were an eye, where wer ing? If the whole were hearing, where were ing? But now hath God set the member of them in the body, as it hath pleased him hey were all one member, where were the But now are they many members, ver but ove And the eye cannot say unto the hand, I have thee; nor again the head to the feet, I a need of you. Nay, much more those mein he body, which seem to be more feeble, ar

stronsly, with good-will, each in his own

on that the ROAD SHALL BE BUILT, COM-

They are all essential to the completion

ling to his own ability, and with a de

asionally contributed to its columns; and s as he written, that we regret his situation is such

They helped every one his neighbor; and every tid to his brother, Be of good courage. So the titer encouraged the goldsmith, and he that they have been supported by the same of the same

Peter and John, Paul and Appellos, had as to enable him to make his articles only 'like an- can affirm nothing. For them, he can find ten thousands the street of the stre gels' visits, few and far between.' He is a man of very sand excuses. How characteristic is the following great ability-a most vigorous and sententious writer

This is a pamphlet of 93 pages, distinct from the athor's examination of the Creole case, but designed to accompany it, as embodying his views respecting the duty of the free States as to the great question of American slavery. It is written in his usual chaste and simple style, and marked by those excellencies ers? and defects which are seen in all his other writings on this subject. As a whole, the Second is inferior to the First Part, and contains more objectionable passages. There are great and inexplicable inconsistencies in his system of moral philosophy; for while, as as a theorist, he rises to the highest demands of justice, and enunciates the sternest truths,-as a practical reformer, he temporises with wrong, shelters the wrong-doers from just condemnation, and, through timidity or blindness, refuses to lay the axe at the root of the tree. In his unxiety to be charitable toward hose who are guilty of flagrant misconduct, he ceases o perceive that there is an equal relationship between the tree and its fruits He admits that the fruits are bad, but he is not satisfied, after all, that the tree is so much to blame as is the soil in which it has taken root, or the atmosphere which surrounds it, or the sun which shines upon it, or the rain which gives it nour hment, or some other external cause. It has had a bad education; it is a good tree in itself, but has been extremely unfortunate in point of locality or companonship : every other tree, under the same malign influences, would bring forth precisely in the same man-Hence, in speculating upon it, he is led to be charitable, if not encomiastic. He would not call it positively evil, but relatively unfortunate. Now, how there can be crime withou; a criminal-theft without thief-sin without a sinner-man-stealing without a nan-stealer - we are nuzzled to understand. That the guilt of a people is to be measured by the amount of light which is shed upon their path, or which they refuse to receive, (for Jesus spoke of those who would not come to the light, lest their deeds should be reproved,) is readily conceded; but if they are habitually given to robbery and adultery, how they can be proved to be not adulterers and robbers, or why it should be deemed cruel or censorious to call them by their proper names, is to us a mystery. A heavier wo was pronounced upon Chorazin and Bethsaida, by the Saviour, than was experienced by Tyre and Sidon; for if the mighty works had been done in the latter cities which had been done in the former, it is affirmed that 'they had a great while ago repented, sitting in sackcloth and ashes'; yet they were without excuse—the cup of their iniquities ran over—they were vessels fitted for destruction. Where now are Tyre and Sidon? It is not for any man, or for any human tribunal, to determine precisely the degree of criminality which attaches to the sinner--for this belongs to a higher power; nor is such knowledge or authority necessary to convict him of sin, or to subject him to condemnation. In every age and nation, there are unquestionably some who are more guilty than others; yet they may all be 'in the gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of iniquity.' The Son of God manifestly regarded the civil rulers and religious teachers, in his day, as far more wicked than the common people; and his indignation against them was like a fiery furnace. 'Wo unto you, scribes and pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in. . . Fill ye any occasion; truth is not to be uttered in a bad spirthat which he knows to belong to others. The ques- ought to be immediately abandoned, and de holder, he is the worst of all men; but whether he is tation as property, he may talk of the injudicious and, if so, whether he is not to be denounced as a tiveness and dignity of southern slave-ownershe is an oppressor, he is not a drunkard; that though faces the image of God, and reckons those who are magafacture the cars; others, to manage heirs of immortality among his goods and chattels, he What then? Is there, necessarily, any is remarkably kind and just toward those whose skins of ment between them? Is one to boas are colored like his own; that though he keeps back spinst another? No-provided they all

> When the ancient prophets denounced Moab and judgments of the Almighty, they never troubled them- proved, in season and out of season. solves to find apologies for the moral condition of er, so with the seller; as with the lender, so with the

courtesy will not allow him to say of any, that ' they of heaven. They have never forfeited the confidence are of their father, the devil, and the works of their and good-will of southern oppressors, nor spoken : stand, that he has no personal quarrel with him-that, universal emancipation. He has fearlessly subjected a devil as many are inclined to imagine. He thinks slavery is a manner, if not at all times coherently of it is a great mistake to suppose that leviathan can- wisely, at least carnestly, and, to the South, in spit not be drawn out with a hook, and cannot persuade of his bill of exceptions, impressively and usefully himself that the heart of the monster is as firm as a Among doctors of divinity, he is a prodigy; and, in stone, yea, as hard as a piece of the nether millstone, order to form an accurate coinion of the courage h or that he esteems iron as straw, and brass as rotten has displayed, and the amount of reputation he ha wood. In laying down the principles of eternal ree- jeoparded, by his anti-slavery writings, his exalted po titude, he never forgets to make numerous qualifications and exceptions, so that he may be on the safe side of charity, falsely so called. He often utters great truths boldly, but it is when he is reasoning in the abstract-when he is forgetful of their personal application-when his eye is fastened on things above, and ot on things below. But the moment he begins to look round, and sees what havoc these truths, if rigidly applied, will make of the moral and religious character of multitudes who stand high in the public

that they exceed the bounds of strict justice. It is impossible to surpass his delineations of the trocities and impicties of slavery; but by whom these atrocities and impieties are committed, is not apparent in his essays. Of the character of the system, he has not the shadow of a doubt: it is diabolical. Of the character of those who make that system what it is, cling to it if that project be abandoned by the South, and who cling to it more tenaciously than to life, he as a connexion of inestimable value.

timation, he becomes alarmed, and is convinced

extract from the pamphlet now under review !

great ability—a most vigorous and sententious writer—of a noble and generous spirit, a sagacious and comprehensive mind, whose genius and acquirements are of a high order, and whose knowledge of men and things is remarkably discriminating and profound.

Success to the Acti-Slavery Standard! Success to the Herald of Freedom: Success to every faithful anti-slavery journal in the land!

The Duty of the Free States. Second Part.

BY WILLIAM E. CHANNING. and religious principle! — We mut imagine selves in the position of the South, to judge o severity of the trial. We must not forgat that, which the trial was most finely report in multitude there, slavery seems, if not right in itsell yet an irremediable evil. They look at it in the ligh of habit, and of opinions which prevailed in times of darkness and despotism. With such preposessions, how could they but repel the zeal of Northern reform-

> Now this is very daintily set forth, and singularly onsiderate; but we search the lives of prophets an apostles in vain to find its parallel. We do not hesi ate to pronounce it a display of sickly sentimentality, as far removed from a charitable judgatent as the east is from the west. It is not only flatly inconsistent but exceedingly mischievous. Read it again! 'The South is WEDDED to an UNIUST institution, but she is not therefore another name for injustice." be wedded to evil, is not therefore to be another name for an evil-doer! To be wedded to the bottle, is no herefore to be the incarnation of intemperance ! To be one with Satan, is not therefore to be wholly o Anti-Christ! 'Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obe dience unto rightcousness?' How ill-timed, how per nicious is this parade about the ties of relationship among those who are continually sundering, in the persons of others, the dearest ties of life! 'They are parents,' who sell fathers and mothers with their horses and swine! 'They are husbands and wives,' whose moral purity is proved by their support of a vast system of whoredom and uncleanness! 'They are members of the Christian body,' whose business i is to manacle and imbrute those for whom Christ died And among them are to be found 'models of purity and virtue'-those who are pre-eminent 'in moral and religious principle!' And how graciously is the worse than savage conduct of the southern multitude extennated, in their opposition to the anti-slavery movement! 'With such prepossessions, how could they but repel the zeal of Northern reformers?' True! And with 'such prepossessions,' how could the Jewish nation but crucify the Lord of Glory, and treat his disciples as the offscouring of all things? We ought to think charitably of those who shouted, "Release not this man, but Barabbas! Crucify him! Crucify

'To judge justly of the violence of the South another consideration must not be overlooked. It must be acknowledged that abundant fuel has been ninistered to the passions of the slaveholder, by the assance at the North. No detence was pane to his sensitiveness, his dignity (!) The newly awakened sympathy with the slave not only denied the rights, but set at naught all the feelings of the master.— [Shocking!] That a gentle or more courteous approach would have softened him, is not said; but that the whole truth might have been spoken in tones less offensive, cannot be questioned; so that we, who have opposed slavery, are responsible in part for the vio lence which has offended us.'

Of what avail is such pleading? Will it propitiate he South? Has not Dr. Channing yet learnt that it is not the manner, but the doctrines of abolitionists, which have created so much excitement among th slaveholders? Does he mean to be understood as condemning himself, among others, in the sentence, we, who have opposed slavery, are responsible, &c. Has he been too severe, too vehement, in his treatment of the subject,-after all his explanations, apoloup then the measure of your fathers. Ye screents, gies, exceptions, and interpretations, in behalf of the generation of vipers, how can ye escape the dam- South-his censures and complaints of the abolition nation of hell?' Yet the Jewish nation, as such, was ists? If snavity of manner, if mildness of address, it destroyed, and the Jews are wanderers on the earth to friendliness of spirit, if liberality of expression, if ele this day. Abusive language is not to be tolerated on gance of style, could have softened southern ferocity, or aroused southern magnanimity, or secured southern t; but sharply to reprove evil-doers is not inconsisent with perfect charity. A thief is a thief, though he be not so enlightened or guilty as another thief is he so? Has he not been scornfully described on the who is perpetrating the same felonious act; and the floor of Congress, by a southern member, as 'playing way to reform him is not to find apologies for his con second fiddle to Garrison and Thompson?' So long as duct, but to show him that he is a sinner for stealing he denounces slavery as a horrible system, which tion is not, (for example,) whether, if he be a slave- right of the planter to claim the laborers on his plannot a man-stealer, if slaveholding be man-stealing- of the northern friends of emancipation-of the sensiman-stealer. Nor is it pertinent to say, that though purity, virtue and piety which are found in the slaveholding regions-but it will be all in vain .he is a thief, he is not a gambler; that though he de- The South does not care a straw about the way in which the abolitionists enforce their demands, in the names of justice and humanity; but it is the nature and extent of those demands, that trouble her conscience, and excite her passions. She is much better pleased with an open course, a rough exterior, and the hire of his laborers, and drives them like beasts to their toil, he is a good father, an excellent neighbor, brief and strong language, than with a mineing gait, respected citizen, and a pious church member. squeamish delicacy, a cautious phraseology, and studied circumlocution? She comes right to the point Whatever else he may be, he is a tyrant and a robber. herself, and likes the abolitionists because they are and ought so to be treated, until he proclaim liberty qually explicit, if for nothing else. If she cannot be driven, neither can she be coaxed or flattered into Syria, Egypt and Damascus, Babylon and Tyre, Edom | the abolition of her slave system. Whether she will and Ninevell, and threatened them with the severest hear or forbear, she must be faithfully warned and re-

Notwithstanding the very serious defects which we their inhabitants, nor blunted the edge of their im- find in all the anti-slavery writings of Dr. Channing, peachment by inserting 'a chapter of exceptions.' we are constrained to admire and eulogize his course They spoke in the language of common sense, and on this subject, contrasting it with that of Moses Stused themselves to the consciences and under- art. Lyman Beecher, Francis Wayland, Drs. Sharn standings of the people, without apprehending that and Bangs, and other ecclesiastical dignituries, whose they should be misunderstood. They declared- efforts to impede, ay, to crush the anti-slavery move 'And it shall be, as with the people, so with the ment have been indefatigable, and whose names, 'in priest; as with the servant, so with his master; as the light of a world's liberty,' shall become 'vile bewith the maid, so with her mi-tress; as with the buy- fore all the people,' provided they maintain their present evil position to the close of this great struggle borrower; as with the taker of usury, so with the giv-er of usury to him. The land shall be utterly emp-score of active humanity and moral heroism. His tied, and utterly spoiled.' This is the true philoso- interest in the welfare of the human race is not, like theirs, the shrivelled selfishness of sectarian zeal, but Dr. Channing is too polite for a reformer. His warm, expansive, generous, as the sunshine and air This would be in bad taste, if not word of comfort to the imbruted slaves, nor atte outrageously abusive. He desires Satan to under- to change the current of public sentiment in favor of taking all things into consideration, he is not so bad himself to popular odium, and uttered his thoughts on sition in society should always be taken into consid eration. It is something for such a man to be th patron of reformation; but it is not to be expected that he can act as freely or uncompromisingly a though he were a lay reformer without office or hone mong the people.

The Duties of the Free States, at this crisis, Dr Channing defines to be-

First: they are bound to confine all action in regard to slavery, to the narrowest constitutional limits Secondly: to seek earnestly such amendments of the Constitution as will remove this subject wholl rom the cognizance of the general government.

Thirdly: to insist on the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Fourthly: to dissolve the Union, rather than co sent to receive Texas into the confederacy, but to

Lastly: to uphold the great Ideas or Principles which distinguish our country, and on which ou Constitution rests.

These duties are inculented with considerable ability. The pamphlet will be widely circulated and bridge being at the same time raised to permit the carefully read, and we trust will do something toward the chaise with him Mr. Brackett was drowned, and Mrs. Brackett had ber arm broken. The horse, also ly very defective in its reasoning, and demands a more

receive the co-operation or money of American slave-died shortly after. olders. This letter is deserving of the highest com mendation. The remarks of the Lord Mayor, (Mr. O'Connell) upon it exhibit a tone and spirit wholly untike himself, and which we observe with pain and surprise. He evades the point in Mr. It's letter, and affects a delicacy of treatment toward those whom he has heretofore branded as the worst of felons, which is the surprise of the pans containing his food, but he was discovered before he had effected anything serious and containing his food, but he was discovered before he had effected anything serious and containing his food, but he was discovered before he had effected anything serious and containing his food, but he was discovered before he had effected s quite unnatural. Still, he avows his uncompromising hostility to slavery. We have appended to the

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Executive Committee of this Society are determined to give unusual vigor and efficiency to its operations. Our age could be done. Neither the captain or the engineers were injured.—Philadelphia (U. S.) Gazette. indefatigable condjutor, John A. Collins, (who is a host in himself,) will act, pro tempore, as the General Agent of the Parent Society. He is now on a visit to Agent of the Parent Society. He is now on a visit to Ohio, and was present at the late anniversary of the State A. S. Society, at Mount Vernon. His zeal and energy will have full scope in his new position, and we are confident will be crowned with abundant such such as the content of the state of the st we are confident will be crowned with abundant success. His health, however, is by no means sound and is a serious drawback upon his benevolent activity. All the friends of the old anti-slavery platform, in every part of the country, should feel a deep in terest in the action of the American Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. We learn, by the last Herald of Freedom, that the annual meetng of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society, held at Concord, remained in session four days, (as did the Newcord, remained in session four days, (as did the New-both of them, as we learn, were seriously injured. England Convention,) Sunday included, and in some The horse cleared himself from the chaise, and rushrespects, (and that is saying a great deal,) surpassed all others in interest and importance. There was a large attendance of choice spirits, and great harmony of feeling with the utmost liberty of speech and action.

THE ESGLISH CHARTISTS. We thank our friend David Middleton, of Andover, for sundry articles from English journals, respecting the movements of the Chartists, (whose cause must be dear to the heart of every genuine republican and Christian,) and shall feel ourselves indebted to him for similar favors in time to come. We shall try to find room for some of these particulars, in subsequent numbers.

The Editor of the Liberator is engaged to deliver an address in Lowell, on the afternoon of the

GEN. Cass. The London correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says-

The publication of the protest of General Cass, to the French government, against the Quintuple Slave Trade Abolition Treaty, notwithstanding its tenor was partially known previously, has created a great sensation here. The Times denounces it as not less remarkable as a violation of all the customs of diplomatic intercourse, than for the bad reasoning and lse assertions with which it abounds;' and the says that it can hardly be conceived 'that a com or says that it can harry as concerned that a com-nunication so uncalled for, so unprecedented, yet so inperious, should have been addressed by Gen Cass to the French government, without eliciting from hem a decided declaration of their nuwillingness to dace the honor and interests of France under the pressed tutelage of the American Legation.'

it will be seen by our foreign news, that the Em-peror Nicholas has determined to emancipate the serfs or slaves throughout his empire. Thus a despotie ruler of a semi-barbarous people is already in advance of the boasted republic of this enlightened and civilthe doasted republic of this entigatened and civil-ed country. By the way, we hope that the editor the Newburyport Herald—a paper which we prize ery highly—will investigate this matter, and see if e can detect any design on the integrity of our Union this movement of the Emperor Nicholas. He in this movement of the Emperor Nicholas. He seems to think that the movement of the European powers, in relation to the subjects of slavery and the ve trade, may have originated in a desire to promoted by the Russia .- Worcester Spy. abolition of slavery in

From Africa's Luminary of February 18.

large Shipment of Slares from New Cess .- A to the leeward from Monrovia,) a few days since, with the neat compliment of two hundred and fifty slaves on board! This is just what we expected—and the result of the operations which we detailed on this sub-ject, in our last paper. It also corroborates all that we stated some months since, in an article headed coming events cast their shadows before.'

ming events cast their shadows before.'
They evssel which took off the above cargo is said to
an American vessel. She went into New Cess
der American colors, and departed thence under
Portuguese flug. She was pursued by a British
nof war, but made her escape. e Portuguese flag. She was pursued by a British an-of war, but made her escape. The death of the Rev. Moses Jacobs, of the Metho

t Episcopal Church, is announced. He died on the

I, after a lingering illness.

The Rev. Mr. Revey, colonial secretary, and pastor
the first Baptist Church at Cape Palmas, died on

Two Roman Catholic clergymen are at Cape Pal

Important from Buenos Ayres. Horrible Assassi-ations. By the bark Mason Barney, Capt Scott, we ave Buenos Ayres papers to April 16th, and letters They bring accounts of the success of the Buen

Ayrean forces in the North, in consequence of which, a great number of assassinations, estimated at 200 or 300, had taken place in the city of Buenos Ayres. These assassinations are searcely alluded to in the B A, papers, for reasons which must be obvious to persons acquainted with the condition of the press there, and the circumspection necessary to be exercised.

The Great Western, which left New-York 28th of April, for Liverpool, arrived off the floating light early on the morning of the 11th inst., having made the run in 12 days and 8 hours, the shortest passage ever made between New-York and Liverpool, as the shortest passage ever made by the Great Western.

There continued to be failures in the commercial business of London, and also in the manufacturing towns. One of the heaviest houses in Manchester stopped payment on the 14th. A great fire is said to have befallen the Austrian

who were celebrated for their iron manufactures, were left without shelter. The Count de Las Cases, who accompanied Nap

town of Steijer, not far from Lintz, where 400 houses were consumed, and three-fourths of the inhabitants,

leon in his banishment to St. Helena, died at Passy, in France, on Monday the 16th of May. Short, One Hundred Thousand .- Mr. Scherme

horn, Secretary of the Ocean Insurance Company, N. Y., bas informed the Directors that he has appropriated to his own use, within the last six years, one hunged thousand duline. dred thousand dollars of the stock of the company which was \$350,000. The concern has been for some ime winding up its affairs and dividing its capital.

An Ecclesiastical Decision .- The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now sitting in Philadel-phia, has decided, by a vote of 67 to 11, that it is in-cest for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister.

Snow in June. We learn by a letter from Benning ton, Vt. that on Wednesday last, ice made in that town of considerable thickness, and that on Friday, snow fell all day. Vegetation had suffered by these unsensonable visitations.

Monroe Edwords Convicted .- The Jury this mor ing brought in a verdict of guilty. The punishmen is by law five years in the State Prison. - N. Y. paper

Melancholy accident.—As a Mr. Brackett, of Low-ell, was Monday crossing the Newburyport bridge, in a chaise, accompanied by his wife, his horse became frightened by a train of cars which was passing over the railroad bridge, and (half of the draw of the lower

Burglar killed.—Some shop-breakers entered a store in Philadelphia, on Friday night, by ascending the roof of a building undergoing repairs, and passing the roof of a building undergoing repairs, and passing the roof of a building undergoing repairs, and passing the roof of a building undergoing repairs, and passing the roof of a building undergoing repairs, and passing the roof of a building undergoing repairs, and passing the roof of a building undergoing repairs, and passing the roof of a building the trap door, which was left unfastened. They hetped themselves to some booty, but evidently decamped hastily, leaving their tools, &c.; and one of them, missing his footing, fell from the roof of the building and lodged on a wall in the yard below, where he was found the next moroing, terribly wounded, insomuch that he

The 14th of July next has been fixed by th or and Council for the execution of W. H. Britton

for the murder of Sarah Stevenson. anything serious, and prevented from doing further

sing hostility to slavery. We have appeared to the proceedings, an extract from a letter from Dublin, which we find in the last number of the Catholic Diary, and which is too knavish and vulgar to require any comments from us.

Aucful Explosion and Loss of Life.—Ine tow work proposes, while laying alongside of the ship Panthea, opposite Barrack street, last evening, about half past 7 o'clock, burst he boilers, killing the mate, cook, steward, and several firemen and deck hands, and wounding several others, the precise number we could Auful Explosion and Loss of Life.-The tow boat

ot ascertain.

The boat was discovered to be on fire immediately

Another .- The steamer West Wind, which arrived racing.

Thomas O'Brien, captain of a canal boat, att to jump off the car running on the Pottsville Rail-road near Reading, and was thrown under the wheels. The train passed over him and killed him. When will people learn the danger of this feat?

Accident .- Yesterday forenoon, as the Rev. Mr Hall, of Dorchester, with his lady, was riding through Washington-street in a chaise, the horse took fright, the chaise was overturned, and the Rev. gentleman and his lady were thrown out on the pavement, and The horse charled himself from the chaise, and rush-ed violently down Washington street. In his course he knocked down a child, and threw it under a cart, the wheels of which passed over it—the extent of the child's injury we have not learnt. The horse, after having knocked down a man who was passing the street, was finally arrested, having been seriously wounded, by the shaft of a vehicle against which he

Harrib'e.—We are informed that two young boys of Mr. John Pettis of Windsor, Vt., were killed by an Irishman in his employ, on Eriday or Saturday last at that place. The monster was at work in the cornfield, when he suddenly struck one of the boys on the head with a hoe, killing him instantly. He cut open the skull of the other boy by a blow with the hoe, mortally wounding him. He is supposed to have committed these dreadful murders to revenge himself on the family for some fancied injury.—N. H. Patriot.

The plantation of Mr. McCall, about three mile from Donaldsonville, (La.) was struck by lightning a few weeks ago. The driver was killed, another ne-gro dangerously wounded, and 15 others more or less

Extensive Fire in Norfolk .- We learn from the Norfolk Beacon of the 3d inst., that a fire broke out in that city on the morning previous, which was not subdued until 22 houses, valued at from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, were consumed. Insured to the amount of \$15,000.

Mr. Pettrich, the sculptor, who was supposed to b mortally wounded by some ruffians, is gradually re-covering. His case excites a good deal of sympathy. Lord Ashburton, it is said, has given him one hundred

Destructive fire in Norwich .- We learn that an ex tensive fire occurred at Granville, a manufactu village near Norwich, on Thursday ferencon, in extensive cotton factory of Mr. Green. The lo estimated at \$100,000—insured for \$75,000.

\$1000 Regard,-Gov. King, of Rhode Island, ha §1000 Recent.—Gov. King, of Rhode Island, has issued a Proclamation offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery of Thomas W. Dorr, to the civil authority of that State within one year. He states in the proclamation that he has made a requisition on Gov. Cleveland of Connecticut, which he has declined to comply with.

The slaves who murdered Mr. English, in Mon , Ala. have been arrested and have confessed the ime. They were hunted by dogs, and caught after chase of twenty miles. After the murder of Mr. E.

Runaway Slaves .- Foor slaves, a father and his we days since, on their way from Washington Co. Md., (where they were owned,) to Canada, which place they have probably reached ere this.—Utica Gazette.

The negro, against whom eight indictments were found in Arkansas, in July last, and who escaped into Canada, was brought to St. Louis on the 26th ult., on the steamer Mermaid, from Peoria, and lodged in jail, to remain there until he can be removed to Arkansas. He was given up by the Governor General of Cana

da, on the requisition of Governor Yell, to Mr. L. Davenport, the officer who arrested him. HAVANA, May 23, 1842. The English slo vorite arrived here about an hour since, from Nassau, N. P., bringing the mails of the Royal mail line

steamer Medina, which boat was lost on the reef on the North end of Grand Key, Turk's Island, on the night of the 15th inst. or there abouts. A relative of young Semmes has paid into the Cour

at Charlottsville, \$25,000, the amount of bail forfeit ed for his non-appearance to answer the charge of having murdered Prof. Davis.

The extensive paper manufactory of Mr. Charles Perham, Groton, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire, occasioned by friction in some part of the machinery, last Monday night. Loss \$16,000, insured \$8,000.

Died very suddenly, at the Bank of Washingto

Died very suddenly, at the Bank of Washington, during the night of the 30th of May, or early on the morning of the 31st, William Costin, free colored man, aged 62 years. The deceased filled the situation of porter to the Bank during the long period of twenty four years, and his services therein were characterized by the most unflinching integrity and remarkable punctuality in the performance of his various duties. As a mark of their esteem for his long and faithful services, the board of bank directors unanimously passed a resolution expressive of their respect for his memory, and appropriating fifty dollars for the benefit memory, and appropriating fifty dollars for the benefit of his family. He was found dead in his bed. Death of Gov. Barbour .- The Richmond Whiz

tter of June 9th, from Gordonsville, Va

that Governor Barbour is no more. He died yester-day, the 5th inst., at a quarter before 12 o'clock, at his residence. Had he lived till the 10th, he would have been 67. He possessed his mental faculties to the last, and was perfectly conscious of his approaching dissulution. He died very calmly, surrounded by all the members of his family.'

Death of President Marsh .- The Rev. James Marsh of Burlington, Vt., died last week, after a short but painful illness. He was one of the finest scholars and profoundest thinkers of the country; his Prelimi-nary Essay to Coleridge's Aids to Reflection, may be ranked among the master-pieces of metaphysical criticism; while his translations from the German, and his writings generally, were remarkable for their literary excellence.—N. Y. Post.

Rev. James Blythe, D. D., formerly President of Hanover College, i.a., died at Madison, ia., on the 20th ult., in the 77th year of his age.

Fatal Accident.—A girl about 12 years of age, residing in the family of the Rev. Mr. Raymond, in Bridgewater, was burnt to death on Sunday morning last, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.

Professor Espy, the 'Storm King,' has been ointed Professor of Mathematics in the navy. The Great Western brought fifteen thousand gold

not flesh and blood) sovereigns. A slave named Mary, aged 15 or 16, has been as ested at Washington for arson.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of collections and donations received from May 3, to June 1, 1842.

Abington—A. A. S. L. G. Ford, Treas, received by the hand of S. Reed, in part towards redemption of pledge made at annual meeting, Plymouth—Wm. P. Ripley, to redeem pledge

Collections by J. B. Sanderson ngh-collections at meeting 4 50 4 00 2 21 8 25 Franklin-collections at meeting, Medway-Mansfield-250 2 62 Canton-Dedham-

Collections by Jarius Lincoln. Boylston-Aaron White, 50c. Mrs. White, Robert Andrews, Jr. 50c. Mrs. Marsh, 12 1 2c West Boylston-John Hunt, 50c. John 1 00 Lawrence, 50c. Princeton-Nathan Danford, 30c. Collection 187.
Hubbardston—collection,
Barre—Theodore Locke, 4 02

Donation by Jarius Lincoln. Townsend-w. con. by Lucy Gates, Boston-J. V. Himes, Collections by Addison Davis. West Springfield—collections at meeting, 2–85
Westfield— do do 1–40
Southwisk—Dr. Humphrey, 50
Sandisfield—collections at meeting, 1–50 Otis— do do South Wilbraham—Strong West, Watertown—W. C. Stone, 1, Dea. Stone 50c. C. F. Horne, 1, W. Tucker, 50c. Anti-Slavery, 15.00; Nancy Hamn 83c. Newton Upper Falls—Eleazer R. Winslow, Newton corner—P. A. Johnson, Waltham—Sarah E. Smith, Catherine J. Smith, I, Mary A. Fairfield, 1, 2 00 Lucy B. Tilden, 50c Caroline Tilden 50c. 1 00 P. Bond, 50c. Mrs. King, 50c. Harriet Mage, 50c. Chas. Knowlton, 50c. Cass. Harrington, 1, Isaac Stearns, 2, Collections at meeting, 3 00 1 89

S. PHILBRICK.

Brookline, June 1, 1842. Fourth of July, 1842 !

FREEDOM'S RESCUE! Great Anti Slavery Gathering at Groton, Mass., on the Fourth of July, 1842!

addressed by C. L. REMOND, of Salem, and J. N. T. TUCKER, from New York.

The cry of the oppressed hath reached our ears, and we have resolved to come to the rescue. A glorious meeting will be held in this town on the 4th of July next, at Pic-Nic Grove, IN ORIENTAL STYLE, to devise and carry into operation, measures for the liberation of three millions of American Crritzens from the chains of slavery, into which they have been maliciously and most wickedly thrust by professed freemen, in violation of the 'inalienable ights' of man, and in violation of the object and design. rights' of man, and in violation of the object and de-

sign of our 'republic.'
It is expected that the people will come in from the adjoining towns—Littleton, Westford, Shisley, Pepperell, Townsend, &c., and join the patriotic work.

The Ladies all desire to attend, and we doubt not

The Ladies all desire to attend, and we doubt not the Gentlemen will exhibit gallantry enough to see them provided with means of conveyance.

It is the People's cause, and we are gratified that the People, in all the region around us, are making arrangements to attend, and will join in our response to the cloquent appeal of the Freeman's poet, J. G. Whittier, and send the cry out upon the wings of the wind.

'Up now for Freedom !- not in strife, Like that our sterner fathers saw—
The awful waste of human life—
The glory and the guilt of warc
But break the chain—the yoke re
And smite to earth Oppression's r Truth and Love. With those mild arms of Made mighty through the living God!

Interesting discussions will be had during the even-ing, in which C. L. Remond and J. N. T. Tucker will Groton, June 14, 1042.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION. A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the Second Congregational meeting-house, in Leicester, on Tuesday, 28th June, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Members are requested to give a general and punctual

attendance.

Public conveyances leave Worcester for Leicester on the arrival of the morning trains of cars.

SAMUEL MAY, Secretary

Leicester, June 17, 1842. PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Thursday, the 30th of June, in the meeting-house of East Abington, at 10 o'cleck, A. M. Several subjects of the deepest in-terest will be brought up for discussion, and several distinguished advocates of the cause are expected to-be present from other parts of the State. be present from other parts of the State.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Pres.

South Scituate, June 15, 1842.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Essex-County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Universalist Church, Danvers, New Mills, on the 21st and 22d of June, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the 21st.

Come, all ye that are willing to do something to rid our country of the abominable curse of American slavery, and strike another blow in Old Essex.

The subjects of dissolution of the Church and the unholy American Union will probably come up for discussion, as obstacles in the progress of the car of emancipation.

It is expected that Wendell Phillips, of Boston, will JAMES D. BLACK, Rec. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY AND NON-RESISTANCE MEETINGS.

ncing at Barnstable, Thursday, June 16th, with a Non-Resistance meeting.
On Friday, June 17th, an Anti-Slavery meeting at Yarmouth Port.
On Saturday, June 18th, an Anti-Slavery meeting

Centreville.
On Sunday, June 19th, a Non-Resistance meeting

On Mouday, June 20th, an Anti-Slavery meeting.

Tuesday, June 21st, a Non-Resistance meeting at North Dennis.
On Wednesday, June 22d, an Anti-Slavery meeting

On Wednesday, June 220, an Abbarata at Brewster

137 All commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Among the speakers who are expected to take part
in the discussions at the anti-slavery meetings are
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, George Bradburn, Frederick
Douglas, and H. C. Wright. W. L. Garrison and H.
C. Wright will be present at the non-resistance meetings.

The public generally are invited to attend. ADELPHIC UNION.

ADELPHIC UNION.

At the annual meeting of the Adelphic Union Library Association, May 3d, 1842, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John T. Hilton, President; Benjamin P. Bassett, William Holmes, Vice-President; William C. Nell, Thomas Jinnings, Jr., Secretaries; Alfred G. Howard, Librarian; Thomas Dalton, Treasurer; Benjamin Weeden, John Thompson, William Junier, Diectors; Heury Wesden, Orecardo C. Minot, Cura-

MARRIED-In Millbury, June 8, by Adin Bal-lou, of Hope Dale, Millford, Samuel W. West, of East-Hampton, Conn., to Margaretta L. Kelley, of Millbury.

DIED—In Cambridgeport, June 9, of canker in the bowels, Joanna Cordelia, infant child of Mr. P. M. Howard, aged 6 months.

In Bedford, Mass. a few weeks since, at the Alms House, Binah, a colored woman, who was once a slave of Capt. John Moore who lived on the place now owned by Mr. Stephen Haynes. She was the oldest person in the town, and is supposed to have been 100 years of age or more.

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Fina NCIS JACKSON IS GRAY LOR WE

From the Pittsburgh Washington Banner. THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE. 1.

The Temperance cause-God speed it It hath blessings for our land-And every freeman to its aid Should come with heart and hand Prayers from a thousand altars, Ascending night and day, Go up to God-that He will urge The good cause on its way.

It hath blessings for the drunkard, Who hath sold himself to shame, And sunk down in his wretchedness, With a blight upon his name : From his deep and dark debasement, It comes to lift him up, And to kindle in his heart again The smothered flame of hope!

It hath blessings for his household-For daughters and for sons-The starving and the wo-begone-The more than orphaned ones! It turns their grief to gladness-It saves them from despair-It brings the wandering father back, To make their weal his care.

Where'er it goes, it scatters Rich blessings upon all, And Crimes and Customs, God abhorred, Before its progress fall-While Peace and Plenty follow, Rejoicing in its train, And Joy flings out exultingly His triumph songs again !

Then let us shout in concert-God speed our noble cause! It does far more to keep the peace Than prisons, courts, and laws: It breaks the clouds that gather Around the drunkard's tomb-And makes the moral wastes of Earth Rejoice in Summer's bloom

THY MOTHER. (By MRs. SIGOURSEY.) Who, when thine infint life was young. Delighted, o'er thy cradle hung? With pity, sooth'd each childish moan, And made thy little griefs her own? Who sleepless watch'd in hours of pain, Nor smil'd till thou wert well again ? Who sorrow'd from thy side to part, And bore thee absent, on her heart Thy Mother, boy! How canst thou pay Her tender care, by night and day?

Who joined thy sports with cheerful air? And joy'd to see thee strong and fair? Who, with fond pride, to guest and friend, Would still the darling child commend? Whose tears in secret flow'd like rain, If sin or woe thy life did stain? And who, with prayer's unceasing sigh, Besought for thee a home on high? Thy Mother, boy! How canst thou pay Her tireless love, by night and day Bear on thy brow the lofty smile

Of upright duty, free from guile; The word, the look, that gives her pain If weary toil her path invade, Come, fond and fearless, to her aid; Nerve thy young arm her steps to guide,-If fades her cheek, be near her side; And by a life of goodness pay Her care and love, by night and day.

> From the U. S. Gazette. LINES.

Human lives are river courses. Running to one common sea; Varying in their size and sources. Landscape and rapidity.

Some boil up on craggy mountains, And go madly down their side; Others, fed by summer fountains, Mirror meadows in their tide

Here a silver brook winds errant There a slow and slimy current Threads the frowning wilderness.

Human griefs are shadows, gliding Where the deepest waters gleam; When the Autumn cloud is riding High above the sullen stream.

Human joys are sunny billows, Sporting by a garden side,

Where no yews or weeping willows Rustle o'er the smiling tide. Onward, sternly onward fleeting,

Onward to that shoreless sea: River, brook and torrent meeting In one calm eternity.

From the Anti-Corn Law Journal. THE CORN LAWS Hast thou read that fearful story By the Tuscan poet sung, Where the fainting, famished children On the famished father hung, And in dying accents said,

Have not tens of thousands listen'd Shuddering while that tale was told? Yet 'tis but a poet's fiction, Gathered from the days of old ! Doth the fiction move thee ? See ! I'll unveil a truth to thee. Not of days long since departed, Will I tell the atrocious deed-Not of distant Tuscan tyrants, But of England thou shalt read; Not of two poor children dead, But of millions wanting bread!

'Father! father! give us bread!'

Aye! these millions lift their voices-Give us-give us bread !' they cry ! Solemn as the gathering thunder, Their petition mounts on high-'Corn-holders!' God hath said, I will feed the poor with bread!

On the Lord of Heaven's bright promise, Long the lords of earth have trod : They have wrested from God's children Gifts that were conferred by God; But the prayer for bread shall bear

All His power who taught the prayer OUR BABE. [By Thos. M'KELLAR.]

Are blue and beautiful, and flash out gleams Of diamond light, like that which brightly beams On stilly summer nights from starlit skies Her cheeks are tinted with the blushing dyes Which Heaven-so wisely bountiful-bestown In virgin freshness on the modest rose. When, worn and sad, I seek the spot where lies My lovely all-that infant's budding charms, As she disports within my loved one's arms, Dispel my sadness, and her winning wiles And crowing shouts provoke unwitting smiles, Till every care is from my soul beguiled :-Blest is the man who loves a little child !

We have at home a little babe. Her eyes

MISCELLANY.

Terrible Fire at Hamburgh. Loss of 300 Lives and Many Millions of Property. Hamburen, May 5, 12 o'clock, night.

writing these lines in the midst of scenes of houses by a supply of water from the river Alster, witnessed in the hitherto prosperous city of Hamburgh, and I assure you that it is an impossibility to describe the panic which has taken possession of every man's mind throughout the place. However, I will endeavor to do the best I can, in giving you the particulars.

the churches sounding the tocsin. On inquiry, I found the fire to have broken out in the Deichstrasse, in which a great number of warehouses are situated, and in which some of the first merchants in the place have their counting houses. A number of engines were very soon on the spot, but from the want of water, the tide having receded about this time, they were unable to stop the flames. Towards 4 o'clock. several houses were burning fiercely, and also several warehouses, stocked with articles of the most combustible matter; and so strong was the wind, that the firemen found it impossible to stem the torrent of the flames. Since this period up the present time, usarly fifty houses have been burnt, and there is nothing to be seen but men, women and children leaving the houses, and endeavoring to save a small portion of their furniture, which is being placed in the celebrated Nicolai church, one of the oldest and most splendid churches in the city. Having written so for L food the days increasing the feet. and most splendid churches in the city. Having written so far, I find the flames increasing to a fearful extent; and, as I am endeavoring to gain the most certain information, and to render all the aid in my power, I will give you a brief boorly second of the complete specific products of the complete specific

of the progress of the fire.

I o'clock.—The flames are rapidly increasing. I learn that nearly fifteen houses in the Deichstrasse are completely burnt down, and to ascertain the fact, I have just been to see them. Among them, the counting-house of the celebrated firm of Parish & Counting-house of the celebrated his business in Counting-house of the flames. It has one of the finest spires in Parish & Church in flames. It has one of the finest spires in Parish & Church in flames. whose grandfather transacted his business in of C. T. Bahre, Ross, Vidal & Co., L. Behrens and sons, and many others of great repute in the mercantile line, but which it is impossible to name here. Houses are being pulled down in the Hop-fenmarkt, to make room for the engines to play, and to prevent further progress, but I find to no

Half-past 1 o'clock .- The Nicolai church appears

2 o'clock .- It is quite evident, that the dome and

in Europe, and the most ancient of all churches in Hamburgh, has lost its spire and upper dome, leaving a wreck of its former grandeur still burning.

6 o'clock, P. M. The wind has shifted suddenly to the S. W., and the fire is still uncontrollable. Th Hopfenmarkt, in which are situated three of the principal hotels of the place, and is the principal market for meat of every description, likewise for vegetables—in fact the Covent Garden of Hamburgh and expended in the covent for burgh, and somewhat similarly arranged, is in full flames. In the midst of all is to be names. In the midst of all is to be seen the burning ruin of the Nicolai Church, pouring forth volmes of fire, and emitting amidst the flames, portions of furniture which people had been permitted
to lodge within the building for security only three
hours before the church took fire itself. The streets conveying people and goods away, and nothing bu dreadful suspense is to be observed on all sides.

of the post-office and Hotel de Ville. In the former tants. The wind up to the present hour has changed they are packing up, and as I myself reside close by, I am beginning to be anxious for my own house and furniture; and, although insured, have some idea of preparing to pack up, in consequence of a rumor now spread, that the insurance companies have intimated that they cannot pay the whole church, which superbornament to Hamburgh stands at passett in insurance that are the stands of th

12 o'clock .- People seem frantic, and nothing is to be seen but goods in the public streets. I have begun myself, and expect my house to be soon cleared, towards which the flames are approaching with fearfully awful strides. The infirmary for the poor is opposite to the entrance of the court yard in which I reside, and the master has received orders from the authorities to remove them away.

2 o'clock .- The Neuenwall presents a picture of despair. I have just sent away one wagon load of furniture, and my people are packing up, whilst the house is covered with large flakes of fire from the vine interposition alone must the termination be opposite building.

lence. Up to the present time, it is impossible to o'clock, and to describe the appearance of the flames give any accurate account of the number of houses destroyed, but on a moderate estimation, I have no Ninevah can alone give a somewhat adequate idea ere are five hundred, including the Old and of the awful magnificence of the scene. doubt there are five hundred, including the Old and New Exchange, the latter only recently opened.

Nor can I say what lives have been sacrificed, but from 40 to 50 is the number mentioned, seven of whom were sacrificed in nobly endeavoring to save the church; nor could they be brought away until it was too late for them to escape, from the immense fourth of the huilding, which they had been valid.

structive course, rather worse than better; and on all the roads leading away from the city are to be seen strings of carriages, wagons and carts, conveying the inhabitants and their furniture away. Houses

HAMBUREH, May 14. As I informed you in my ing the inhabitants and their furniture away. Houses are continually blown up; and in this service there are Englishmen from the factory of Messrs. Glouchman and Busse, engaged under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, their manager. Explosions are continually sounding, yet the fire seems to increase, and where it will end, God only knows. The loss is at present incalculable, and business of course tannot be thought of, nor even entertained for days to come. There is scarcely a family in the place which has not suffered some way or other. I deem that the fire was got under, or had exhausted its fury on Saturday night, and no new outbreak has since occurred. You may imagine in what a state of suffering and wretchedness we are left, when it is seen officially announced that upwards of 30,000 persons are rendered houseless, and have lost every thing they were possessed of. All around the neighbour of the property of the property of the continual of the property to come. There is scarcely a family in the place which has not suffered some way or other. I deem it a mercy afforded me by Providence to have saved the lives of two old people and one little child a very short time before the church fell in; and was rewarded by having been fortunate in losing very little in moving my furniture in the midst of volumes of smoke and misfortune itself. Having written so far, now 11 o'clock, A. M., and had no rest during the most generous feelings are sharing what they have with their less fortunate countrymen. About 70 families are billetted in the English church, subsisting entirely on contributions. Wagons are continually going round the town collecting provisions, which are placed in baskets and this awful conflagration, I must endeavor to seek lecting provisions, which are placed in baskets and some little refreshment in sleep; and should I not buckets at the doors, waiting their call. All the

having a more explicit one in my next. returned from a tour throughout the whole scene of devastation, and I again return to report progress. We passed through the Esplanade and Neuer Jung-

ferosteig again, and found that the wind having changed from SSW. to W., had fortunately turned ection of the flames towards the Ju the direction of the names towards the Jungleras-teig, and those sheds surrounding the St. Petre's Church. Only one house, therefore, in the line of the Gaussemarket has been burnt, and this has been prevented from communicating with the other houses by a supply of water from the river Alster,

wery man's mind throughout the place. However, will endeavor to do the best I can, in giving you he particulars.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, I was awoke by the ratchman in my district, the Neuenwall nearly and those the formula of the Neuer Jungfernsteig the Holy Dam is situated, and those the formula of the Neuer Jungfernsteig the Holy Dam is situated. watchman in my district, the Neuenwall, near the Stadt-haus, springing his rattle and giving the alarm of fire, and at the same time heard the bells of the churches sampling the technical technica thence through the narrow streets towards the Steinestrasse. The St. Petre's Church is still stand-ing, but with little hope of being saved. The artillerymen are being employed in undermining the building; and should it catch fire, it is to be blown up, to prevent the influence of the flames from operating on the other houses left untouched. The following are the names of the streets destroyed almost totally, and those where the fire is raging at this moment (nine o'clock): The Deistrasse, half of the houses destroyed; Roningsmarkt, about twenty-ty-five houses; Aopfenmarkt, totally, along with Nicolai church yard, the dwelling of the clergy and the beautiful church; the Grosse and Kleine Burs-tah, Graskeller, Attewall-strasse, Monkedain, totally; the Johannesstrasse, nearly; Grosse and Kleine Beckerstrasse, Muhlenbrucke, Bohnenstrasse, Newnburg, totally; Schmeidestrasse burning, and several other minor streets, courts, and alleys, which it was treasury of which, consisting of silver and gold bars in fire-proof vaults underneath, is perfectly safe, and the books are removed, so that no obstruction will

Europe, being 445 feet high.

The district that must fail now is inhabited by a class of the poorest people, and all the open spaces around the town are already covered with people

having no homes now to go to.
I will continue sending you accounts as I car.

HAMBURGH, May 8 .- I sent you particulars of the Half-past I o'clock.—The Nicolai church appears to be heated, and emits a degree of smoke rather alarming on the upper dome; water is being carried up, and the smoke increases.

2 o'clock.—It is quite evident, that the dome and refreshment, I left my friend's house in the country, about one English mile from the Damthor-gate, and 3 o'clock.—The firemen are compelled to leave he platform under the upper dome, which is in the platform under the upper dome, which is in and which presented a most awful spectacle. About all flame.

4 o'clock.—The fire increases on all sides, and balf-past 3 o'clock, P. M., on arriving in the immediate vicinity of the Damthor, we observed some hundred. 4 o'clock.—The fire increases on all sides, and the Hopfenmarkt, the Rodingsmarkt, the Deichstrasee, and the Stenstwich, present one complete mass of flame, to stem which, the engines and firemen are prevented by the momentary fear of the falling down of the spire of the Nicolai Church and the bells.

Half-past 4 o'clock.—I believe there was never a more awfully magnificent sight witnessed, than the appearance of this beautiful structure, presenting one complete mass of fire, and surrounded by the homes in fearful flaming array, bidding defiance to human power to assuage.

Solve the Damthor, we observed some hunders of families encamped and engaged in the same operation, and surrounded by their weeping families and relations. Some portion of their furniture accompanied a few, and others again were seen lamenting their fate in being deprived, by so sudden and unexpected a calamity, in so short a space of time, of all they probably possessed in the world. Myself and friend, a gentleman long resident in Hamburgh, and to whom I am in a great measure, not only indebted for my present home, but for the assistance he rendered me in making good my retreat from the city before my house was completely burnt down, after taking a hasty survey of all we y burnt down, after taking a hasty survey of all we could outside the city, entered the Damthor-gate, and proceeded along the Damthor-strasse and the Esplanade, as far as the Jungfernsteig. Wherever we passed, nothing was to be seen but loaded wagens and carriages with furniture, and families busily employed in packing and handing out their erty, amidst the most fearful solicitude and anxtheir safety. The streets were literally crammed with them, and it took us considerable time and great caution to make good our passage through the mass of unfortunate beings, presenting the picture of despair and a fearful certainty that the

vorst was to come. On arriving at the end of the Neur Jungfernsteig, we had a full view of the scene of devastation, from the further end of the Jungfernsteig, all along that are crowded with carts, wagons, cabs, carriages, once beautiful promenade to the spot where we were conveying people and goods away, and nothing but standing. The whole space was nearly occupied. dreadful suspense is to be observed on all sides.

7 o'clock.—The Borsenhalle is nearly burnt down, and the flames spreading in all quarters. The people lose all hopes of seeing the fire got under, and nothing can be seen but people packing up their goods and leaving the city.

8 o'clock.—The Senate House on fire, which joins the Bank. The latter is said to be fire-proof. The Senate are doing all that men can be expected to do, under such awful circumstances. They are to be seen on all sides, encouraging the firemen, and seeing the poor people (hundreds of whom have now lost their all) placed with their families in security.

Two of the senators have themselves been already burnt out, and after merely seeing their families in security, have returned to their dreadful duty.

10 o'clock.—There are now three hundred houses 10 o'clock.—There are now three hundred houses bloom to be admit hundred houses burnt down, and fears are entertained for the safety of the post-office and Hotel de Ville. In the former tants. The wind up to the present hour has changed rumor now spread, that the insurance companies have intimated that they cannot pay the whole amounts insured for, from so fearful a sacrifice have the speech in imminent danger. Some artillery sent over from Hamburgh, in Hanover, at the urgent results and which arrived about 6 o'clock this afternoon, have already knocked down a row of new houses leading from the Jungfernsteig to the

church in question. Upon the clearing of the street called the Bergstrasse, mainly depends the safety of the church; but which I have given up all hopes of the firemen being able to save. In short, the whole building is surrounded by flames on all sides, and as the win is so strong, there cannot be any possibility of sav vine interposition alone must the termination left. All human power to control its fury has proved 5 o'clock .- The fire has gained the Neuenwall, be- hitherto of no avail; and I may say, Hamburgh has tween which and the Burstagh-street, there is a very wide canal. I have been more fortunate than many which will take upwards of 100 years to replace; of my neighbors; for having a good servant, he has procured me both men and wagons to remove my things into the country to a friend's house.

and there is now every appearance of the fire conprocured me both men and wagons to remove my things into the country to a friend's house. 6 to 8 o'clock.—The wind having increased, has caused the whole of the Neuenwall to be cleared of its inhabitants, and the fire rages with fearful violation, from 3,000,000l to 4,000,000l sterling worth hight of the building which they had been vainly many of them princely buildings in appearance, be height of the building which they had been vainly many of them princely outlings in appearance, beattempting to preserve. The Nicolai Church was
upwards of 370 feet high.

May 7, 11 o'clock.—The fire pursues the same dethe surrounding villages and in the fields, and the
structive course, rather worse than better; and on
all the roads leading away from the city are to be
out. I shall take another turn about 3 o'clock, and

some little refreshment in sleep; and should I not be able to send you any further particulars by this post, I hope you will excuse this hasty and rather illiterate manner of addressing you, and rely upon I yet Propries early on Wooden has to come forward in the post, I hope you will excuse this hasty and rather illiterate manner of addressing you, and rely upon I yet Propries early on Wooden has to come in the complete the comple lliterate manner of addressing you, and rely upon two of Prussia sent on Monday last 40,000 dollars awing a more explicit one in my next.

Half-past 12, May 7.—I and my friend have just and other necessaries; and from Hanover, Denmark and other necessaries; and from Hanover, Denmark and other necessaries; and groups are daily and the property of th The Senate finding that they had not competent persons at their disposal to arrest the progress of the flames, entrusted that arduous task to three British incers, Messrs. Lindley, Giles, and Thompson,

house, and about 10 others. As I mentioned in my last, the English Post-Office and the Exchange are safe—the only public buildings of any importance which are standing. The fire consumed all the six buildings within about three of the Post-Office. The State documents, I understand, are safe; they were deposited in the Stadt House, which the find not reach within 10 buildings. The Bank is a stone building, and is entirely gutted. They have removed to a building opposite the city theatre, and resumed business on Wednesday last.

The number of houses, &c. consumed, is ascer-

mail from Hamburgh, the loss of the three principal fire-offices in London are—£300,000 sterling, £200,000, £150,000—a sum much greater than was at first anticipated, but which will be paid in the course of this week. The losses of the Hamburgh fire office, and the Prussian fire-office in Hamburgh, are much heavier than the above. much beavier than the above.

The Hamburger Neune Zeitung, of the 10th, thus nms up the results of the catastrophe:

Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and form a fearful but picturesque ruin. Two splendid churches with steeples exceeding 400 feet in height, another church, with its tower, the Rath Haus, where the Senate held their sittings, the old Exchange, the repository of the archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are destroyed. The Reichspost Am, nearly all the great booksellers, (Hoffman and Campe, Perthes and Besser, Herold, Kitler, Behrensohn, Bodeker, Niemeyer Commetter's Repository of Art, Boheme's music store,) the offices of two newspapers, the Borsenhalle and the Correspondent, nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the Old London, the Belvedere, Hotel de Ruisse, St. Petersburgh, Street's Hotel, the Crown Prince, the Wild Man, the Bramer Amthaus, the Black Elephant,) the prin-cipal magazins des modes, and repositories of fash-ion, and nearly all the chief apothecaries, are destroved. The following are safe :- the cellar where the bullion is deposited at the Bank, the Catharinen strase, der Wandralune, du Reichen-strase, &c.

The Leipsic Gazette states that the King of Den mark sent to the Senate of Hamburgh 100,000 marks (£150,000 British;) the Hanoverian States 100,000 crowns; and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin 30,000 marks.

At a meeting held in Liverpool, May 18th, to de-ise means for the relief of the sufferers, Rector Brooks said-

He had been told that the property destroyed in consequence of the late fire, amounted to no less a sum than £7,000,000; but he conceived with regard to this, that the present meeting had nothing to do the means either of subsistence, or a roof to shelter which he could rely upon, that the number of house perfectly independent of warehouses, destroyed by the fire, amounted to 2000, and that the number of inhabitants rendered houseless, amounted to 30,000. of which number 20,000 belonged to the laboring classes. They had here a case of destitution de-serving of their efforts. They found that 20,000 of the laboring classes—persons who, from their situa-tion and means, were driven out of their houses— had nothing but the canopy of heaven to shelter them. They had been hospitably received, as far as the means allowed, by the other inhabitants. They had taken shelter in the churches. Many of them went to sleep under the roofs of the churches because they had no other place. Others slept in tents which had been placed round the city to receive them in a temporary way: and those very peoa very considerable extent, not only throughout the immediate neighborhood of Hamburg, but throughout a great part of the continent of Europe, and, he was happy to say, through a great part of England also. (Hear, hear.) He had seen in the newspapers, that a meeting of the British inhabitants of Hamburgh had been held, and that they had drawn Hamburgh had been herd, and that they had drawn up an appeal to the benevoient people of this country to assist the destitute people of that city. What a delightful thing it was for the public here to think that England had stood forward before the appeal arrived? (Hear.) He believed the city of London (Hear.) He believed the city of Le had sent no less a sum than £10,000 to their relief, within three days after the calamity had become known, and before the appeal reached. (Hear, hear.) The people of England, therefore, had not waited to be instigated by the appeal, however pro-per and deserving of their regard such an appeal might be, but that feeling of generosity, kindness and benevolence, which every Englishman felt proud to say was one of the great characteristics of his country, was not wanting upon the occasion.—
(Cheers.) The amount at present subscribed in London amounted to £20,000. Frankfort had subscribed £30,000. Manchester, beforehand with its money, though not with its intention, had subscribed £3000; and he was quite confident, from a forty or fifty years' residence here, that Liverpool would not be behind the rest of the country.

(Hear, hear.) From the Prussian State Gazette We. Frederick William, King of Prussia, &c. to all to whom these presents come greeting. By has been destroyed by a fire such as there has been none in Germany within the memory of man. The dreadful misery and distress of that city, the prosperity of which is so intimately connected with Germany, will, as we confidently expect, be felt through the whole of our German father-land, and especially by our faithful subjects, as a general misfortune. In order, therefore, to afford our faithful subjects an opportunity of manifesting their sympathy by deeds, and considering the extraordinary extent of the disaster, we have ordered that in all the communes of aster, we have ordered that in an the communes of our dominions, a general collection shall be made in all the churches, and from house to house, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Hamburgh; and our Ministers of the Interior and of Ecclesiastical Affairs are to see to the execution of this ordinance.

WILLIAM FREDERICK,

VON ROCHOW

VON ROCHOW, EICHHORN. Given at Berlin, May 9, 1842.

Terrible Rail-Road Accident.

The following are some further particulars respectng the late dreadful rail-road disaster, near Paris, which was briefly described in our last number :-

laines, entrusted that arduous task to three British engineers, Messrs. Lindley, Giles, and Thompson, by whose praiseworthy exertions much good was effected; and had they been supported by the force placed at their disposal, I firmly believe that we should not at this moment have to deplore so great a loss.

When Mr. Thompson and his party had directions to do as they pleased, they immediately turned their attention to preventing the fire from crossing the main street that runs through the city, Neuen Neuwall. Ir order to effect their object, they found it necessary to blow up 10 or 12 houses—4 or 5 of them hotels; but the fire making across, they were obliged, in order to stay its increasing innovation, to blow up the splendid London Hotel, containing 90 rooms, the Hotel of Russia, Solomon Heine's house, and about 10 others. As I mentioned in my last, the English Post-Office and the Exchange are refer the early maltip, buildings of any investigate and the presented to

removed to a building opposite the city theatre, and resumed business on Wednesday last.

The number of houses, &c. consumed, is ascertained, as nearly as possible, to be about 1500; but the loss of life, and the value of property consumed, cannot for some time be positively and correctly arrived at. It is feared that the number of persons who have perished is much greater than at first supposed, and it is said, at the lowest, to be above 300. In one cellar 25 bodies were found: in another 17: beautore, and a traveller of the house, who had arrived at traveller of the house who had arrived at the house had a traveller of the house who had arrived at the house had a traveller

posed, and it is said, at the lowest, to be above 300. In one cellar 25 bodies were found; in another 17; and in the course of clearing, the blackened and shrivelled remains are being hourly turned up.

Although the whole city of Hamburgh is intersected by canals, there are no efficient means of procuring a continual supply of water, as from the absence of locks, the canals become comparatively dry with the receding of the tide. There is a large reservoir to supply the city at low water, but it is no way adequate.

At the time of the fire, there were 150 sail of vessels at the port and all the crews came ashore.

At the time of the fire, there were 150 sail of vessels at the port, and all the crews came ashore, and with the greatest alacrity worked at the engines, and otherwise assisted in extinguishing the flames. It is stated in the last account, that 60 streets, courts, and alleys, and 15 public buildings, in all about 1500 houses, have fallen a sacrifice. The number of lives lost is said to be between 250 and 300.

The New Hamburg Ziclung states that the losses are computed as follows—'30,000,000 of dollars for goods burnt in the warehouses; 20,000,000 dollars for furniture and other valuables in warehouses; and this is independent of the value of the houses destroyed, which are proposed to be rebuilt by a State loan.'

From the best information received by the last mail from Hamburgh, the loss of the three principal fire-offices in London are—£300,000 sterling, £200,000,£150,000—a sum much greater than was at

The fire from the locomotive had reached these car riages, and they were burning furiously. The screams of the females were awful; never shall I forget the appalling sounds of agony and dread that reached my ears. The clothes of one female had caught fire, and every attempt to extricate her was in vain, for her legs were jummed in amongst the fractured timber of the carriage, and all who attempt-ed to save her had the horror of seeing her burn to death. Among the dead was M. Chavadres, an insurance

agent of Bezieres, accompanied by a friend, and his wife, who had been married only three months, and two other friends. The husband of the lady, who is lodged at the hospital du Globe, in the Rue Crois des Petit Champs, had both his legs fractured; two gendames dragged them from the wagon, but it required so much force, that the joints of both the poor man's arms were dislocated. This was partly occasioned by his grasping his wife, in the hope of saving her also; but she was so much burnt that a fragment of her flesh came off in his hand. Among the persons recognized at the Morgue, are a lady named Mignot, and her son-in-law, and M. Droite-court, an oil merchant, of the Rue Mauconsell. The son of General Beathemy, a youth only seventeen, and a friend of his father's, were taken home on Monday evening, very much disfigured, but hopes are entertained that both will recover. A. M. Albinet, of the Rue d'Enfer, who is 76 years old, had both his thighs broken. He refuses to undergo amputation, and is waiting his last moment with perfect resignation. His son, his grandson, and the fect resignation. His son, his grandson, and the wife of the latter, were with him in the train, and all severely injured. A young man who was on the top of one of the wagons, was thrown by the shock into the vineground. He felt much hurt, but was able to drag himself to a neighboring house. He opened the door, and entered, seated himself on a chair, and uttering a cry, fell dead. One of the stakes for training the vines had pierced his chest.

A deputy and his wife are amongst those badly burned. It is M. Gaujat and his wife. Two students of the Polytechnic School perished. The

—that its object was not to attempt to replace the property—he meant the mercantile property—destroyed, but that the only thing in the power of this town, or indeed of the country, to assist, was the destitute state of the number of persons who had been cast houseless on the country at large, without the content of the country at large without the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the content of the country of police is dead of his wounds. Among the cont ers. Five wagons, each containing forty persons, were destroyed. This makes the loss of killed and wounded amount to two hundred persons.

We learn that forty-seven bodies were found. ree of the wounded have since died. try officer, and a student of the Normal school, are amongst the dead. Georges, an English engineer, Amville, Bontemps, Tixier and Dopin, amongst those employed on the engines, are killed. M. Rebel,

Among the killed was the celebrated circumnavigator Admiral Dumont D'Urville, with his wife and child. They were so mutilated as to be identified

A Self-Sepporting Institution. A Mr. Morgan is exhibiting, in London, a plan of a self supporting institution—consisting of two transparent paintings, which, from the method of their representation, intended to embody or shadow forth to ceive them in a temporary way; and those very people, be it remembered, who had no resources to which they could go, and who had no means whatever, except that which, thank Heaven! was not a bad resource—the kind feeling and benevolence of their fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear.) It would appear that that syn-pathy had been exerting itself to a very considerable extent, not only throughout the immediate neighborhood of Hamburg, but throughnder the management of ecclesiastical and civil gov rnors, 300 families, or 1200 persons, may be enabled ernors, 300 families, or 1200 persons, may be consumed by the produce of their own labor, contentedly and independently to support themselves, by employment in agriculture and other handicraft and mechanical pursuits, but chiefly the former, and defray the expenses of the establishment under which they live.

The buildings, in Mr. Morgan's view, represent a support of the establishment of the support of the establishment under which they live. The buildings, in Mr. Morgan's view, represent a large square, consisting of 300 cottages, besides various official halls and residences, at the nugles and centres, for the infirmary, clergymen, governor, committe, &c. besides windmilts, factories, a laundry, &c. It is very natural to conclude, that lawyers would find 'poor picking' in such a community.

A Slave rescued -her owner assaulted, &c .- A sho A starte rescued—ner owner assauted, &c.—A short time since, Mrs Terenia Burke, of New Orleans, with her brother, Mr. Matthew Morgan, with a femnie slave named Julia Green, having arrived in this city, and taken up their residence at No. 712, Broadway, some of the abolitionists sued out a writ of habeas corsome of the abouttonists such out a writ of habeas cor-pus, on Saturday, before Judge Oakley, citing Mrs. Burke to bring the slave before him at Chambers, on Monday, and she was brought there accordingly. Af-ter a partial hearing, the case was adjourned over to Tuesday, and Mr. Morgan set out with the slave to conduct her back to her mistress. He had hardly left conduct her back to her mistress. He had hardly left the City Hall, when they were surrounded by a large mob of white and colored abolitionists, who succeeded in rescuing the slave, whom they conducted to a house in Church-street, between Anthony and Leonard-streets. Officers were sent from the police office to recover the slave, but they were resisted, and Mr. Morgan assaulted, and, on searching the house, the slave could not be found. A colored man named James Hudson, was, however, arrested, who, being identified by Mr. Morgan as one of the ringleaders in the rescue, and also as one who had assaulted him, e was committed to prison to answer. It is state that nearly or quite a thousand persons, of all colors, were in the mob in Church-street, at the time of the resistance of the officers and the assault on Mr. Morgan.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A Man-thief Converted.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the New-York Watchman, dated Baltimore, May 18th, 1842:

"I wrote you, some time ago, that Purvis, the slave trader, was deeply concerned for the salvation of his soul. I learned, immediately thereafter, that he had, at the time of my writing, found peace to his troubled conscience; that he professed to be no longer a stranger and a foreigner, but a fellow-citizen with the mints, and of the household of God. He has become a member of the M. E. Church, and has abandoned his business.'

To be Let, or for Sale HOUSE, situated half a n A towards Boston, on Main square feet of land, with a nea-early kitchen Garden, seven Trees, of choice fenit; more to young Pear, Peach, Plum, Ch. Grapes, Gooseberries, red, wh-red, white, and black Raspher, barb, Asparagrus, &e; a per-water, a very large bricked re-shed, containing a Bowling.

red, containing a Bowling The basement of the h en, with a boiler, and pure square, a sitting or browith the kitchen by a sli econd and third floors, eight private family. About half the nurchase

on delivery, the bedinne might seem only well on delivery, the bedinne might seem of ISAAC LIVERMORE & O street, S. NEWELL, P. M., Cambridge, Keith, 35 Court street, Boston. Cambridge, June 9.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEY.

The subscriber begs leave to inform seamen as may visit Boston, that he excellent Boarding House for their a on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun C (first house below the Bethel Church) bapy to receive their patronage. Na pans spared on his part to make their situation plans satisfactory. The rules of the house will be an ance with good order and the principles of an CHRLES A. BATTE.

No. 5, Sun Court Street, In

Boston, Juke 8, 1842.

Seamen's Boarding House, 245 Ann-Street, Bester THE subscriber has opened a good Bas

I for Scamen, on the tetal ab the best possible manner, to the si boarders, and the banishment of eve bourders, and the banishment of every immoral character. No drinking or sace allowed, but order and quietude will en-arrangements of his house. He solicits of all those seamen who are friendly a tion of good morals and the cause of refu THOMAS DRUMMO

TO TRAVELLERS

GENTLEMEN visiting this city are too invited to stop at the GRAHAM Blo Barelay street, where a quiet home, please clean beek, wholesome food, and an atmos poisoned by alcohol or tobacco, await their as Those who believe it impossible to Those who believe it impossible to like a temperate and purely Vegetable Diet with privation, are requested to give it one tial is very convenient to the business part of it to all the steamboat landings. Terms mode themen visiting the city with a part of the will find such a home vastly more agrees. Shower Baths fre New-York, June 10, 1842

Rich Bridal Presents de

THE subscriber has lately opened a fit ment of rich French Fancy Articles, it would respectfully invite the attention of it ers, among which are the following:

A large assortment of rich Parisian Fans, latest styles for the present season, incla latest styles for the present season, inch
very superbly painted leather, kid and p
with pearl, ivory, and chony monatings; r
Port folios, embossed and illuminated ind
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match; Needle-books, elegantly omane
Purses; Card receivers, a large variety; N
Table ornaments; Gold and Silver Pinciss
filt, Bronzed, and Rosewood Watrich
gilt and colored cut-glass Smelling-Bat
Also—a large assortment of Extract and
in beautiful cut glass bottles, with as large French Toilet Soaps, as can be found in other fancy articles too numerous to me

Comb, Fancy Goods and Perfusers Sac, No 2 Milk, 2 doors from Washington St. May 13.

Dr. Channings's New Work

SECOND PART.

THIS day received, and for sale at No. 25.
hill, the second part of Dr. Channing's re
on the case of the Creole. Price 20 cts.
June 6.

Now is the Time. The Finest Head of Hair product Wyeth's Cream of Lillies. tho have used it, acknowledge it

for the embellishment and growth gradually changes the color of red, gray, or to a beautiful dark. Nothing can surpass if for dressing the hair; it not only promotes in out preserves its falling off, or turning gray those wearing curls, either will be manifest by the first trial : nor do of curling in damp weather, or after dancing
Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Milk of Rose
tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the skin, tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the skin, Water, Florida Water, Cologne Wate, &c. &c For sale only by the appointed agest, A.S. DAN, No 2, Milk-street, second door from Wa

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

LL who are acquainted v. Pills will do him the just of the last men to impose upon the ue of these Family Pills has been s ne of these Family Pills has been so office ifest, that an extended description of the hardly needed. It is of more important public where they are to be had; and, at are not held up as a specific for every they have counteracted and cured many a stimate chronic diseases; and what they done, it is not improbable they can do ago the language of the inventor:— An early use of these Pills will enable every on successfully to be their own physician, in successfully to be their own physician, in all

omplaints. They are for sale wholesale and retail by SA They are for sale wholesate and teacher, the rest of the sale agent. Also for sale by CHARLES We ple, bookseller, Newbaryport. Price, 5d can box. Where may also be had REV. B. HIBBARD'S REV. B. HIBBARD'S

CARMINATIVE SALVE.

CARMINATIVE SALVE This Salve relieves and cures Felans, Biles, Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in the Ear-nehe, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rieum, Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whooping and Cough occasioned by cold, together will other painful complaints—but it is its own but peter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes; ways. Price 25 cents per box.

Partner Wanted, IN the new and second-hand Clothin One with a capital of from 200 to 400 have an opportunity for a profitable investment partiabars, inquire of WILLIAM C. NELL

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[SEE FIRST PAGE]

[SEE FIRST PAGE.] FROM THE POSTMASTER GESERAL. Remittances by Mail. A Postmarter may demoney in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper pay the subscription of a third person, and find letter if written by himself.

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Messys. Editor the purpose of ell rejoice that the very party who with political act motives best kno of the princip by in the cause of the defended the con against our coccurry meas but recently a children. The co been forgotte feter, the oath mer all Americ unpart erected altionist I hold to (under wha

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